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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,919.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10609		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6529
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7308		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6529
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7308		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
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BOMBAY, *9th October, 1906.*

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDA
DUMBEA	5,816	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907
NEPAL	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Gulo	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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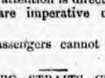
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
KIOJUN MARU	4936	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4409	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	3983	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

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FOR KARACHI.
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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LAMA	2,170	Mon. 15th Oct.	7 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 18th "	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, on or about 13th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa Lamu.
NUDDEA	2000	19th Dec.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.

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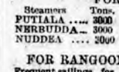

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BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 160

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	Lc. Staffile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	29th Dec. "
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6046	24th Jan. 1907.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *vis* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

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First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

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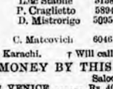
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5134	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne. H.N.R.	5134	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

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ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

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HAFIZABAD	
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JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
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KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
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AGENCIES:

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.
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CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-5-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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...TIFICATIONS.

...IETY THEATRE.

...TO-NIGHT

...Being Entirely Reconstructed,
Farewell Visit of the Present

...BANDMANN OPERA CO.

...der the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann
and by Special Appointment with Mr. George
Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11—The Geisha.
FRIDAY, " 12—The Catch of the Season.
(Last Night).

The Company leaves positively on Saturday, the 13th, for Egypt by the P. & O. s.s. Arabia.

Prices of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

ADELPHI HOTEL,

BYCULLA.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE.

ON TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1906,
AT 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Rs. 2 for one Gentleman and Two Ladies.
Tickets can be had at the Door.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th October, 1906.

MATHERAN

TO BE SOLD, as it stands, the beautiful situated and well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, known as ALTAMONT LODGE, the property of Frank Ritchie, Esqr.: Commands a splendid view of Panorama Point and contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, 4 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, all completely furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Commodious kitchen, servant quarters and outhouses. ON VIEW from 13th to 15th October inclusive.

For further particulars apply to A. H. FROOM, P. & O. Co., Bombay, who will also receive offers up to 17th October inclusive.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. THOMAS POWELL TO SIGN for our Company as MANAGER.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., Limited,
D GUBBAY,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A TEMPORARY CLERK is REQUIRED in the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, 6th, (Poona) Division, at Poona, salary Rs. 70 per mensem.

2. Preference will be given to a graduate or clerk with experience in the Military Works Services or Public Works Department.

3. The successful applicant will be required to join at once.

4. Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned by the 20th October, 1906.

J. DALLAS, Lieut-Colonel, R. E.
Offg. C. R. E. 6th (Poona) Division.

S. S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER,"
ARRIVED on 20th March, 1906,
AND
S.S. "MERTON HALL,"
ARRIVED on 16th May, 1906.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO or their Underwriters are hereby requested to forward to the Undersigned all their claims for general average on or before the 31st instant.

The Undersigned will not accept any responsibility whatsoever if any claims forwarded to them after the aforesaid date are not included in the average statement.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Agents.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency.
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.)
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY, 3RD *October*, 1906.

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WHOLESALE
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS
ADJOINING CLARE ROAD POST OFFICE.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BEG to INFORM the PUBLIC that they have started the above new business, Two Qualified Physicians and Surgeons are in attendance daily.

A large and up-to-date stock is kept of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Proprietary Goods, Dietetic Food, Toilet Requisites, Sundries, and Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

N.B.—Prescriptions are carefully dispensed under the supervision of a qualified Assistant, who has had 25 years' Pharmaceutical experience.

Out-station Orders will have immediate attention and goods will be sent by V. P. P.

CHARGES MODERATE! TRIAL SOLICITED.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
for rates &c., address the SUPDT.

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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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PUBLIC NOTICATIONS.

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SHORT HISTORIES OF THE LITERATURES OF THE WORLD.

Rs. 4-8. Each volume, large crown octavo, cloth, Rs. 4-8.

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A History of Sanskrit Literature. By Arthur A. Macdonell, M. A., Ph. D., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Boden Professor of Sanskrit and Fellow of Balliol.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEY KHERAJ, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of NENSEY KHERAJ, deceased, and MAHOMEDBHAI NANSEY KHERAJ and HASSAMBHAI RAHIMTULLA KHERAJ, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of RAHIMTULLA KHERAJ, deceased, have agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise is or are required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Town in Doongry Cooly Street, on Sat Tad Musjid Bander, outside the Fort, being the property generally known as the Barrack and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 835 and 836, and Nos. 834, 834, 835 and 835, Collector's New No. 6580 and 6578, Old Survey Nos. 65 and 66, and New Survey Nos. 2657, and 2657, and which said premises are Registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1176-77, Street No. 339-49-49A, and which premises contain together by admeasurement 1075 square yards or thereabouts, and which are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Line of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, on or towards the West by the Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the North by the house of Ebji Oomersey, and on or towards the South by the house of Cooverji Cullianji, and which said hereditaments and premises are situate in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi.—Dated this 10th day of October, 1906.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October 1906, at 3 P. M., (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd October to 31st October 1906, both days inclusive.

At the conclusion of the business of the above General Meeting, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held for passing the following resolution:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be amended as follows:—

That Article 88 be amended by inserting "Manager," instead of "Senior Member" and that "Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld." be inserted instead of "P. Chrystal & Co."

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
Secretaries & Managers.

BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1906.

A Woman Selects a Husband by herself, but she takes three other women with her to pick out a Hat.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS—BUT INTERESTING.

INO—A fragrant Household Ammonia is refreshing, balsamic and perfect tonic restorative, distilled from Sweet scented flowers or Violet &c. with Ammonia. Is used for the Mouth, the Skin and for the Complexion. It is an useful application in cases of Prickly Heat, Stings of Insects; and when added to the water in which clothes are washed, increases their whiteness without injuring the fabric. Re 1.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

MADON, SONS & CO.,

No. 16 and 18 Abdool Rhemen Street, BOMBAY.

There is a Royal Road to Success in Pastry-making and Cake-making; It is in using

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

(Trade Mark)

—one part to six or eight parts of ordinary flour, and omit other raising agents. "The work is easier and the success certain."

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Bombay Gazette.

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WE PUBLISH
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A NEW AND THRILLING
SERIAL STORY
ENTITLED
"FLIES IN THE WEB,"
BY
FERGUS HUME

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Crime of the Grysal," "The Pagan's Cup," &c.)

Ever since the public eagerly tore from the Bookstalls piles of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," Fergus Hume's popularity has grown. As a writer of thrilling detective tales he has no equal. He has a masterly way of sustaining the interest of his stories to the very last chapter, where the mystery is cleared up and the criminal fixed—if the least suspected quarter. These qualities are strongly shewn in this, his latest serial, which in one of the best he has written.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

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ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendents, Rings Scraf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen boxes of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/16	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Reuts	95 3/4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Issues Sterling Loan	103 5/8	=	— 1/8
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 13/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 3-4	=	— 1/16
2 months' hence	31 11/16	=	1-16
Spot in New York	68 3/8	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-18 1/2	=	"
Berlin cheques	20-44	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4-84 7/8	=	+ 3-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr. ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	=	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 7/8	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3-4	=	"
7 day market loans	3 1-8	=	"
METALS—			
Copper Braziers £ 103 + £1			
Yellow metal 8 3/4			
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-3-0			
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6			
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-7-6			
WHEAT—Quiet.			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Gujerat 48 3/4 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer.			
Yellow Cawnpore 47 1/2 + 1/4 A.-M. sellers firmer.			
Brown 35 plus 1/2 O.N. sellers firmer.			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 42 3/4 plus 3/8 Oct.-Nov. sellers firm.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 8 1/8—1/8.			

IN LIVERPOOL—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, 3456 tons, Captain T Johnston, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coasts Ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3438 tons, Captain J G Bowman, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain O Sewell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1675 tons, Captain H R Holt, arrived in harbour yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Morgan as cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain H J Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss E D'Allidughali, and Mrs H J Crebbin and deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Smith, Mr Thomson, Mr Gulam Husain, Mr Cargill, Mr Premjee and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Okara ...	Bowman ...	Calcutta, Sept 29
10	Nizam ...	Crebbin ...	Calcutta, Sept 15
	Lhasa ...	Hirst ...	Karachi, Oct 8
	Sirsa ...	Holt ...	Calcutta, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	H M S Lapwing..	Barker ...	Karachi
	Mohamtadi ...	Dexter ...	Jeddah
	Dunera ...	Johnston ...	Calcutta, &c
	Kalibia ...	Walker ...	Calcutta

The steamer Kasara, Captain Sewell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chupra, for Antwerp,
" Armand Behic, for Sydney, &c
" Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday, the 9th instant at 11-30 p.m.

The N Y K steamer Bombay Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 9th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Prinela, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay vis Calcutta on the morning of the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 11.

238—Detail of Parades for the week:—

To-morrow Friday the 12th instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject—Firing exercise.

Saturday the 13th instant—The Adult Companies of the Battalion will parade as strong as possible near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Cap.

Subject—Skirmishing and signals.

237—Issue of Arms—Any member of the Corps who has not yet drawn his Arms and Accoutrements are requested to do so as early as possible. Issues will be made between 7 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. daily, except on Sundays.

238—Strength—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—No 3 to Vol F A Pinto, No 4000 Vol G Anthony, No 2917 Vol E Greece, No 2318 Vol L H Hatton, No 2919 Vol J Durand, No 2950 Vol E Gordon, No 2951 Vol F Pearl, No 2952 Vol H Slator, No 2953 Vol W L Frank and No 2954 Vol F Range.

P. B. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 11.

Parade for Wednesday the 18th instant.

"DRILLS."

There will be little Exercise and Marching Parade for Saturday the 13th instant.

There will be Battery Drill and 1st Aiming Rifle Practice on the 6" B L MK VII at Middle Ground Fort for No 1 and 2 Co.

Parade at the B V A Lines at 4-45 p.m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. sharp.

Dress—Khaki and F S Caps.

Parade for Friday the 12th instant.

"DRILL."

No 1 Co Skeleton Battery Drill at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at Apollo Bunder 6-30 a.m. returning by 8-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Judgment.

135-06—Mulla and M—Dhanjibhoy Raghoo and another vs Meherali Moraj and another—Tyabji D and Co, Inglow G W and Co.

For dismissal.

484-06—Mehta and S—Aminabai widow vs Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy and others—Unvalla and P.

391-06—Mehta and S—Aminabai widow vs Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy and others—Unvalla and P.

For Consent decree.

41-07—Cuyvain and V—Hyder Khan Dawood Khan and others vs Kazi Mahomed Zaleb Lowday and others—Ardeshir H D and Coomi F P Pavri.

13-06—Captain and V—Dewji Raghowji Kangutkar vs Peerbhai Rahim Penwalla Mehta and S.

Petition for hearing.

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, came in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne and Co part heard.

To be mentioned.

392-91—Matubhai J M and Payne and Co—Vaijkuhbh M Choksey and another—Little and Co—and M K and C.

For hearing and exceptions on Commissioners report.

26-33—Bicknell M and R Jeyamryen Pulchand vs Anoopsing Agarwalla and and another—Bhalshunker K and G.

Long Causes.

580-06—M B Chothia—Haji Aga Shirazi vs Postonji Framji Talati —Ardeshir H D and Co part heard.

52-05—Matubhai J and M—Dalichand Kanlram vs Devarichand Hurriram M B Chothia.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Rasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M Chothia.

773-05—M G Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hissamudin and others—C and Vahlya.

687-05—Matubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Matubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co.

566-04—M R Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Nurrandas Ratansey and others—Craigie L and O and L D and Co.

513-04|906—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Monarjee Mohanji—Scrubjee and J.

122-06—Khanderao and L—Yeshbai Gowribai widow—K J Bittenoria.

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kacherakai.

392-03—Payne and Co—Alishabai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J — and Mehta and T D and Co.

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Maya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Miguel Sorres—Tyabjee D and Co.

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasrmalji Mahomedali and others vs Ramaljee Sallemanjee and others—Crawford B and Co M B Vakil M J and G S and S.

322-06—M B Chothia—Feez Mahomed vs Mahadeo Venayak Bidve—Ardeshir H D and Co.

770-01—Chikmall and R Lockubhai Valji vs Balgangabai widow and others—M J and H D D and S H and Co—C L G and E W and G.

62-06—Mulla M—Virji Ramsha and another vs Umersey Ramdas and another—, DH and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice [illegible])

See document of Court.

31-06—Shaikhji B and Co—Mengbi Valji widow vs Khetshi Shamji M and H. (Testamentary suit.)

Note for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

249-06—Edgelow G and Co—Hargovandas Nagindas and Co vs Pamali Dey Mahomed—Little and Co part heard.

115-06—Tejabji D and Co—Jeramdas Gumedhas and other vs J C Galstaun—Crawford B and Co.

For inquiry under Sec. 244 of C. P. Code.

595-91—Wadia G and Co—Khan Bahadur Mir Akbarally and another vs Khan Bahadur Mir Abdoolali and others—Ardeshir and Co N and H M and M.

Long Causes.

846-05—Dikshi's D and S—Shankerrath Gopalkrishnath vs Chandrabhagabai Vaidnath—Rastavaya B and N. (Not to be called on.)

96-06—Little and Co—Talloosie Postonjee Daruwala and another vs Retanjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Sahebkur and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Vejiji Khoda and other—Mehta and S

631-05—Postonji B and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungubhas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M B Vakil.

585-31|10-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Thakurdas and Co—S. C. C. suit.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalia and another vs Chaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

23-03—Thakurdas and Co Shariffbhoy Haji Dewji and others vs Issaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D and Co.

835-06—Wadia G and Co Chanrabhagabai widow vs Gajanand Shambhu Sathalay. Chitnis and M.

824-04—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vrasonjee Narronjee—Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

29-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai vs Mariambai—Captain and V.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 25th August amounted to Rs. 1,697, being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 385. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 25th of August were Rs. 13,770, being an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,629.

ALL kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Grease, in stock at Paris India

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

There has been no large change in the area of precipitation.

The amount of cloud increased in the Province of Bengal and Rajputana, and decreased in Assam, and Konkan Coast and local disturbance is giving an overcast in the skies over Kashmir.

In Burma there has been nearly general light rain on the Coast and a few light falls in the interior, Mergui and Tavoy report 1 inch.

Cloud has decreased in the interior and the skies are now generally lightly to moderately overcast.

The temperature is still normal in Lower Burma and in defect in Upper Burma.

In North-East India a few scattered falls have occurred, and the only large amount of 1½ inches is in Dinjapur.

Cloud has decreased and the skies are clear or lightly overcast, while the temperature is normal or in excess everywhere.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear and the temperature remains normal or excess in the first area and normal in the other two.

In Rajputana and Kashmir light cloud reappeared, but in the rest of North-West India the skies are still clear.

In Rajputana and Upper Sind the air has become drier and the temperature has risen and is now normal or in excess in the whole of North-West India the greatest excess of 12° being at Gilgit and Cherat.

In Mysore there has been light and nearly general rainfall in the Deccan and light local rain.

Cloud and humidity decreased in the West Coast, Madras and Deccan, and in the Peninsula and the skies are generally clear or lightly overcast.

The temperature is not changed appreciably and is still normal.

Local rain is probable in Burma and some rain in North-East India, Kashmir, Deccan and the interior of the South of India.

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

10TH OCT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresponding total 1904.	Corresponding total 1905.
In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
0 00	48 50	38 36	29 46

BOMBAY.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A. M. ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations are generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is locally cloudy in some few places.

Rain.—Only seven stations report rain, the heaviest quantities registered being about half an inch at Cuddapah and Belgaum.

Weather.—A few scattered showers are only likely to the south of latitude 19°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A weekly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer-bhoy Rahimtoolla presiding.

A DEPARTURE FROM THE COMMON RULE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner *re* the Juma Musjid and the regular line of Streets:—"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan showing the junction of Sheikh Memon Street and Janjikar Street. The regular line of Janjiker Street as laid out is along the north side only as shown by the red line and for about 170 feet runs through the property of the Juma Musjid. The Authorities of the Musjid have pulled down the old entrance gate of the Musjid at this place and in its stead propose to construct a new one of a more imposing character. As a small portion of this gateway will be within the regular line of the street the authorities have applied to me for permission under Section 297 (3) of the Municipal Act. The rest of the set-back from the Musjid property will not be available for a considerable number of years, and as the setback proposed to be occupied by the portion of the gateway is a very small one, viz., about 5 square yards, I have approved of the proposed construction and have the honour to report the same for the information of the Standing Committee. There does not appear to be any reason to adhere to this regular line of the street and proposals to alter it will shortly be submitted to the Corporation."

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

OUT-CRY AGAINST THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Complaints were received *re* defective water-supply from several residents of Matharpacady and from the Estate Manager of His Highness the Aga Khan. The complaints were that for a period, more than a month, they did not receive a drop of water, either for drinking or domestic purposes, and for the want of it their water closet privies were very badly stinking causing them a lot of inconvenience, annoyance and expense.

It was resolved to forward the complaints to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his remarks thereon.

The Committee stands adjourned.

LOCAL DIVORCE SUIT.

In the divorce suit of Harbour against Harbour, in which the petitioner sued for a divorce from her husband, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott has delivered judgment. His lordship found that the respondent's misconduct was not proved, and dismissed the petition and the counter-claim.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

GIRL'S SERIOUS CASE CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Mrs. E. R. Gay, of 2, Radnor Street, St. James' Road, Southsea Portsmouth, writes:—

"About a year ago I discovered that my little girl's hair was coming off in patches, leaving the head quite bald. I took her to a chemist and was instructed to wash her head with special soap and apply an ointment three times a day. I followed these instructions until her head was quite sore. Scalp scabs were forming almost all over the scalp, and it was misery to comb it. I now knew it was a most stubborn case of ringworm of the scalp. The poor child suffered intense irritation, and could not keep from scratching the large moulds of scabs.

"Somebody told me to apply ink, but it did more harm than good. I began to despair of it ever getting well again until I applied Zam-Buk. After dressing the scalp for two days with this balm, some of the large scales left her head altogether and the scalp underneath was as clean and healthy as ever. Of course, I persevered with Zam-Buk, and now her head is completely cured. Her hair is growing again beautifully."

Zam-Buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box, or it may be had, post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 11th, October, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELLETTI—September 20, at Bagdiggi, Jhansi, to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Belletti, a daughter.

RICHARDSON—September 21, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, the wife of Thomas H. Richardson, M. Inst. C. E., Ireland, of Tyaquin, Co. Galway, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—September 29, at Jubbulpore, C. P., to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, of Bunjari, Shahabad, Bengal of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COMPTON—DOLMAR—September 8, at the Circular Road Baptist Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. A. Stuart, B. A., Percy Healey Compton, of Hastings, England, to Annie Maud Dolmar, of 2, Hare Street, Calcutta.

DEATH.

TREADWELL—August 26, at Dalhousie, from enteric fever, 2nd-Lieutenant O. R. A. Treadwell, attached 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, aged 20.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 63m.; Sun sets, 5h. 41m.; High water 4-48m., 4-31h.; Low water, 0-3m., 11-9a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B.T.)

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Persian Gulf per s.s. "Lhasa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 a.m., to-morrow, the 12th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s., "Malta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday, the 15th instant.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS DISPENSARY.—During September 1906 the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,327. Among them the number of new admissions was 1,090 classified as follows: Hindoos 921, Musulman 160, other castes 9, total 1,090. The average daily attendance was 111.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday, Nos. 42 and 48 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Sir Harkisondas Narrotamdas presiding. The following special resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 26th September last, was confirmed. "That the directors be authorized to enter into a new agreement with Messrs. Bradbury Brady and Co. for their appointment as agents, and Managers of the Company upon the terms set forth in the term of agreement.

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sajjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batln. G. I. P. Railway Vol. String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March.....Guard of Honour .....Karl Eap
Overture.....Fra Diavolo.....Auber
Selection .....The White Cockade.....Talbot
Serenade.....Stellletta .....F Blon
Selection .....The Orchid .....Monckton
Valse .....Der Oberstieger .....Carl Zeller

SAD RESULT OF AN ALTERCATION.—At about noon on the 7th instant one Abdul Rahiman had an altercation with his Mistress Chandin in their room at Falkland Road. Walli, sister of Chandin interfered, when, it is alleged Abdul kicked her twice on the stomach. Walli was then in a delicate condition. The same evening she gave birth to a still-born child. She was removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital. There her condition grew worse. Mr. L. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to take her dying deposition, but before his arrival she died. An inquest was held and adjourned to enable the Police Surgeon to make a post-mortem examination of the deceased. Abdul Rahiman has made himself scarce but is being sought for by the Police.

SAILANA NOTES.—Our Correspondent writing from Sailana, C. I., October 7, says:—The weather is fine and clear to-day. It is rather cold in the morning. On the 4th a few drops of rain fell for a few minutes, but it was purely a local shower. The Heir-apparent Dulipsingji Sahib and the second Prince Bharatsingji Sahib accompanied by Guardian, Thakur Motabsingji and Private Tutor Mr. Chandrakishorec, B. A., left this to-day for the Ajmer Mayo College. The Bauswara Princes also went to Ajmer for joining the Mayo College after the Dussera vacation. Plague at Indore and its districts is very bad this year and the number of cases has considerably increased. Mhow is also infected, Rutlam, Jaora and Sailana are fortunately free from the terrible disease, Mandsaur of the Gwalior State is said to have been infected with plague.

EXPERIMENTAL DINNER TRAINS.

Southern Mahratta Railway.

THE Southren Mahratta Railway is trying, as an experiment, the provision for the sale of hot food, besides other refreshments, to native passengers travelling by Mail Trains running between Poona and Bangalore. A compartment has been suitably fitted up, in which cooked food can be obtained, and washing arrangements are provided. The staff employed are to be selected from the Brahmins to do the cooking and other food for sale are to be purchased by the Company from Brahmin shop-keepers in Poona and Bangalore, whose names will be a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the articles provided. The compartment will be so arranged as to afford privacy to men and women of high class Hindus, as well as for children. Such an experiment has not yet been made on any other Indian Railway, and Mr. W. B. Wright, the Traffic Manager, is to be congratulated for this institution of a long-felt want by the native travelling public. It is to be hoped that the native passengers, who will, by this arrangement, be provided with all the comfort and convenience, which they hitherto believed only the Europeans had enjoyed, will appreciate the substantial advantages they have gained and avail themselves freely of the convenience provided them by the thoughtfulness of the Company and support the movement which it would be to their interest.

It is now left to the native travelling public to secure permanency of an arrangement which is wholly intended for their benefit, and not let the experiment fall through, for want of encouragement.

CONSENT DECREE SET ASIDE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar has set aside a consent-decree passed in suit No. 176 of 1905. The proceedings for its setting aside were taken by Safoorabai, widow of Memon Jusab Abu, and by two others, against Abdulabhoy Khakeebhoy and two others. Mr. P. J. Padshah, with Mr. J. K. Tamchand, instructed by Messrs. Unvalla and Pherozshah, appeared for the widow, and her co-plaintiffs, Mr. D. D. Davur, with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the defendants. This suit has been reported in these columns certain property had been mortgaged to the first defendant; the first plaintiff's contention was that the alleged consent-decree was obtained, while she was hysteric, unconscious, and ignorant of the terms. The Court held that the decree was obtained by the first defendant by misrepresentation; and by not placing before the Court unimpeachable materials. Had the Court known that his claim was far less than Rs. 25,000, and it was being settled for much more than Rs. 12,500, it would not have given its sanction to the decree. That decree was set aside. Parties to the suit should indemnify the receiver appointed under that decree, out of the estate, in respect of all proper acts done by him. The Receiver should have his costs; the first defendant must pay the costs of this suit to the plaintiffs.

THE LATE MR. JOHN GRIEVE.

IT is understood that the late Mr. John Grieve, the sole partner of the firm which traded by that name in Cochin, and whose death in England we recorded the other day, has been found on the declaration of his will, not to have lost sight of his subordinates whom he had left behind. We learn that his Senior and Junior Assistants and the Yard Superintendent have been left Rs. 4,000 each; the Assistant Yard Superintendent Rs. 2,500, and his head clerk and book-keeper, each Rs. 1,500, besides which all the other clerks of his office who had put in a service of five years and over are to get a gift of six months' salary.

This generous act, on the part of Mr. John Grieve, in appreciation of the services of his subordinates, is really commendable and no doubt will meet with emulation by the numerous mercantile houses in India.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Government Review.

IN review of the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1905. A Government Resolution was issued yesterday. It reads:—

The general birth-rate for the year under reports among the native population of the Presidency was 33·07 per mille as against 35·09 in the preceding year. The falling-off was confined to the Western and Central Registration Districts, all other parts of the Presidency showing an increase. In the Western Registration District the decrease in the rate is said to be partly accounted for by the abnormally high death-rate in that District in 1904, while in the Central Registration District the lowness of the rate is ascribed to the accumulated effects of successive plague epidemics. The Governor in Council sees no good reason to differ from the Sanitary Commissioner as to the causes which have led to the diminution in the birth-rate in certain districts though he cannot but feel that while the defects in registration continue to be so marked it is not possible to accept the figures submitted as being sufficiently accurate to allow of their forming a basis for any sound conclusions in the matter. It is noticed for instance that in the Western Registration District the birth-rate varied from 29·15 in Kolaba to 46·63 in Khandesh and in the absence of any special reason for so abnormally low a rate in the former district it can only be held that registration there is extremely defective. In Gujarat, again, it appears that the rate varied from 26·10 per mille in the Ahmedabad District to 45·09 in the Broach Collectorate. In Sind the rate in the Hyderabad District is reported as 18·12, and in the Sukkur District 26·48, this latter being the highest rate recorded for any district in that Province, although in the urban areas of Karachi and Larkhana the rates were 51·60 and 43·66 per mille respectively. Throughout Sind registration is

NOTORIOUSLY DEFECTIVE

and last year the Sanitary Commissioner informed Government that a scheme for its improvement was under consideration. No such scheme would appear to have been as yet formulated, and in this connection the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner should be invited to paragraph 6 of his Administration Report for 1904. The registration of births in Municipal areas continues to be unsatisfactory, and the Governor in Council desires that the subject should be especially brought to the notice of the Municipalities in the Nasik, Kolaba, Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar Districts where the recorded birth-rates were all below 19 per mille. The number of children still-born during the year was 10,603, showing a rate of 1·73 per cent. of total births, but it is noticed that in the City of Bombay this ratio rises to nearly 11 per cent. The Governor in Council regards this excessively high rate with much concern and requests the Sanitary Commissioner to make a special investigation into its causes and report the result for the information of Government.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Referring to the death rate the Governor in Council remarks:—

It is satisfactory to observe that there is a marked fall in the death-rate under all age periods except the first and the last, and the fact that the saving of life is most marked among the young adult female population is of great importance. The statistics relating to infant mortality continue to be most discouraging. For the whole Presidency it would appear from the figures recorded that of every thousand children born 220 die within one year of their birth. More than half the children in the City of Bombay die before they are a year old. These ratios are based on figures which are certainly very far from accurate and they cannot be accepted as entirely correct, but even allowing for the recognised defects in the registration of births the infant mortality is excessive and such measures or its diminution as may be practicable are deserving of the serious attention of Municipal bodies and more especially of the Health authorities of the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, in which the *recorded* figures give an infant mortality of over 800 per mille.

PLAGUE.

Reference is made to cholera and fever, after which the review says:—

The most gratifying feature of the year is the very considerable decrease recorded in the deaths from plague. These fell to 71,363 as against 223,957 in 1904, and the diminution was general throughout the Presidency, though in Bombay City and one or two of the districts there was a slight increase in the figures. All the districts, except Thar and Parkar, were affected, the places which suffered most severely being Bombay, Satara, Karachi, Dharwar and Belgaum. It is however satisfactory to observe that the proportion of towns and villages affected fell from 28·58 per cent. in 1904 to 6·86 per cent. in the year under report. During the last six months of the year (for which period alone returns were received from the Surgeon-General) 27,242 persons were inoculated and among them five cases, only of plague occurred, of which one recovered completely, the others terminating fatally. There would seem to have been no abatement in the virulence of the disease, and the average case mortality was about 75 per cent.

SANITATION.

As regards the progress of sanitation remarks the review there is practically no information in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. It appears that during the year no new schemes of water-supply or drainage have been introduced, and it is stated that the financial situation of most Municipalities has prevented them from carrying out many urgent projects. We are then told that:—

During the year 26 Sanitary Committees were established in the Nasik District, the application of the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1889, having led to no useful results. While, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, it is not desirable to hastily assume the failure of such Committees, there appears no adequate reason for maintaining them when, as in the case of the Nasik villages, they have been proved to be of no practical value.

The amount of inspection work performed by officers of the Department, generally, is satisfactory, but it is observed that the Sanitary Commissioner did not visit any of the districts in Gujarat or Sind and the report is entirely silent regarding the tours of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. It seems to the Governor in Council open to question whether the value of the entries made in the "Sanitary Inspection Books" of the smaller villages throughout the Presidency is commensurate with the time and labour involved in making them, and the Sanitary Commissioner should be requested with reference to paragraph 87 of the Report to favour Government with his views on this subject.

The Sanitary Board appear to have held one meeting only during the year under report. The recommendations then submitted by them are receiving the attention of Government. As the duties of the Board are purely advisory, their activity depends upon the extent to which local bodies are in a position to execute sanitary schemes.

The work of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay was again very heavy and large numbers of persons were inspected and their clothing, &c., disinfected. The pilgrim season was an exceptionally busy one, and the measures in connection with it added very considerably to the labours of the Health Officer. The satisfactory manner in which the pilgrim traffic was dealt with by Lieut-Colonel Crimmin and his staff has already been acknowledged by Government.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, OCTOBER 9.

The station has been thrown into mourning by the sad and unexpected death of General Monro, which came as a great shock to us all. He was loved by one and all, and we miss him sadly. Mrs. Orr's Badminton morning, which was to take place last Thursday, was put off, and Mrs. Fawcett's picnic was also postponed.

The little Ahmednagar Club is filling up rapidly and is quite a fashionable spot of an evening. The 110th Mahratta Light Infantry have arrived with three new ladies: so the station can boast of quite a lot of the fair sex. The Tennis Courts at the Club are full every afternoon, but there are always players enough and to spare to patronise the Golf Links as well.

There is a whisper going round of a new club being built. It is a pity that the old one cannot be enlarged as the garden and grounds are so pretty; but there is an order that nothing more should be built within one thousand yards of the Fort.

We must congratulate the 58th Battery on winning the driving competition at the Assault-at-Arms. They have been first in this for some years, and by their performance at their last sports they richly deserved to win.

The Connaught Ranger Hockey Tournament which was very keenly contested was won by B Company.

The 110th are making good progress with their barracks. They have been very busy with water works lately, and they are now beginning to have a supply of their own. The appearance of the north of the Station is quite altered, as the regiment is camped on the old Golf Links and every one is busily engaged in building the new lines.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, OCTOBER 8.

A ceremony, the like of which Nagpur has never witnessed here before, took place on Saturday last at the Public Gardens, when Sir Andrew Fraser unveiled the statue of Her late Majesty and opened the Victoria Technical Institute. Every care had been taken to make the ceremony an impressive one and worthy of the occasion. The invited guests seated in a huge pavilion numbered over two thousand five hundred, and constituted a representative gathering from all parts of the Province. The schools of Nagpur were represented by boys and girls to the number of about three thousand. Zenana ladies were provided with special seats behind the Purdah in the upper verandah of the Institute Building, which commanded a magnificent view of the entire scene. Outside the pavilion, which accommodated the invited guests, were crowds of town-people who occupied the whole of the surrounding enclosures, every coign of vantage including the branches of trees being occupied. These numbered about twenty thousand. Outside the enlosures and on the neighbouring roads the entire population of Nagpur seemed to have gathered.

Sir Andrew Fraser and the Hon'ble Mr. Ismay arrived punctually at 5 p. m. The proceeding then commenced with the reading of the following address by Mr. V. R. Pundit, the Secretary of the Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ismay, President of the Memorial Committee then riquested Sir Andrew Fraser to unveil the statue and to open the Memorial Building. Sir Andrew Fraser, thereupon, stepped down to the side of the Statue and in a moment the Union Jackes which had draped it fell away.

The Victoria Memorial Institution was then formally opened and Sir Andrew Fraser addressed the audience as follows:—

"Mr. Ismay, Ladies, and Gentleman,—It has been a great pleasure to Lady Fraser and me to halt on our ways from Bombay to Calcutta and to be present on this interesting occasion. We have never seen such a concourse of people, or so impressive a scene, in Nagpur, and it will live in our memories long. We received our invitations at home simultaneously from our old friend the Chief Commissioner and from the Secretary of the Committee, the son of my old friend Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rao, Mr. Miller and others interested in the matter had asked me previously about this; but I was unable to arrange to be present until now. I regret Mr. Miller's absence; but I cannot but feel pleasure in seeing my old colleague, Mr. Ismay, in his place; and I congratulate him and his many friends on his appointment which has given so much pleasure in the province (Cheers).

As I stand here I see many old friends and familiar faces around me. We have just returned from a visit to our dear homeland. There, despite many kindnesses shown to us, often felt strangers in our own country. It is surely some compensation for this to feel at home in the country of our adoption, and I thank you that by your kind and generous welcome, the welcome of Mr. and Mrs. Ismay, of those who met us at the Station and have come to see us since and of those who have smiled their welcome from a distance, you have made us realise that we are at home in Nagpur.

We are met to do honour to the memory of Queen Victoria. Her long and glorious reign, the beauty of her life and character, the manner in which she discharged all the public and private duties of her exalted station, her love for her people, and her interest in all that concerned them had endeared her to her subjects throughout the Empire. And nowhere was she more revered and beloved than in India. She seemed to be specially connected with this portion of her Empire. It was she who issued the Proclamation by which she assumed the Government of this great dependency, a proclamation which the officers of the Crown value no less than the people. It was she who assumed the title of Empress of India to show the close relations which she desired to maintain with that part of her Empire. It was she who sent her son, the then Prince of Wales to see the country and the peoples and bring them into closer touch with the Throne. All these measures were from her own heart. She loved her Indian subjects; and they returned her love in deep loyalty and devotion.

We remember the shock with which the news of her death was received. As Chief Commissioner, I was deluged with letters and telegrams expressive of the national grief. And travelling about in the interior, I found in the remotest villages and amongst the humblest of her people the same sense of personal loss. We remember the universal sorrow and universal sympathy with her son, His Majesty the King to whom the loyalty of the people of Indian went out without stint, and by whom they have been secured for ever by his own character and his love for his people.

I need not tell you how His Majesty would sympathise with us in our proceedings of to-day. For he too, following Queen Victoria's example, has sent his son, the Prince of Wales, to visit us. And His Royal Highness has revealed to us his father's heart in the beautiful and gracious words which he addressed to the Provinces and peoples of India when he laid the foundation of the great Memorial Hall in Calcutta.

You have referred in your address to the first meeting we held in March 1901 at which I had the honour, as Chief Commissioner, to preside, to the decision we adopted to commemorate in our Province Her Majesty's reigns, the forms of memorial adopted, and to the manner in which effect was given to our decision. I need not go over all this ground again. I can only acknowledge your generous recognition of my co-operation and thank you again that I have been invited to unveil this beautiful Statue and to open this most appropriate Memorial building. I congratulate you on the site you have chosen for the statue, where it will be seen by so many of the people amidst beautiful surroundings; and earnestly trust that the work to be done in this rooiding will tend to the advancement of the people which, lay so near Queen Victoria's heart. The building indicates that co-operation between the people and the officers of Government by which these interests can best be advanced. May I add how pleased I am to see with us to-day the officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture for India? The Mr. Sly's wisdom and tact and sympathy this Province owes much in connection with agricultural and industrial development. I remember how I drew him, somewhat reluctant, from the wilds of Chhattisgarh to undertake the duties of an office in which he has rendered signal service to the Government and the people. In view of his services I am inclined to think that in all my time I never did a better piece of work. (Cheers).

There is a clause in the address of the Committee for which I desire specially to thank you. In speaking of the relations of an old Central Provinces Officer with the people, you used the expression, "the people whom he loves and who love him." I accept in all humility the assurance, large as it is, given in these last three words. I cannot for a moment hope that there is no one in the Province who thinks he owes me a grudge or that I have consciously or unconsciously injured him; but on the other hand, I do not regard your assurance as a vain and empty form of speech. For over thirty years I have lived and worked among you, and I know that I have many friends. But Gentlemen, great as is the pleasure which this assurance gives, it is even a greater pleasure to hear you state your conviction that I love the people. If the result of my work among you has been to create that conviction, I regard this as the highest reward that I can receive from men; and I thank you for your generous statement. (Prolong eodheers).

I am an old man now—old for India at least—and my work in India is nearly done. I suppose that this is the last time that I shall see the Central Provinces. What memories this visit recalls! As I look on this vast assemblage with so many familiar faces in these unfamiliar surroundings in a familiar place, how many scenes of my life amongyou rush in on my memory! There have been mistakes in that life, there have been sorrows, there have been disappointments. But over all these has been happiness far beyond my deserts and far beyond my power of expression.

As I look back

Yes! That's the name

D-H-A-R-I-W-A-L

There's nothing in a name unless it stands for something. In that case it's everything.

In this case it stands for what is best in the clothing line.

Best for comfort, best for health, best for appearance and, therefore best value for your money.

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IF not you are one of the unfortunate many who have discovered after the Instrument has been in use for some time, that the piano does not fulfil the requirements for correct Pianoforte Playing and that there is no pleasure and assistance experienced in playing on your Instrument. In the selection of a good Piano, even good judges are liable to be deceived, but there is

A REMEDY.

Write for a copy of our "ALBUM OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF MUSIC" and Catalogue of Pianos &c. This volume will explain to you the construction of Pianos by the most eminent manufacturers who have obtained the World's Highest honours by dint of progressive energy and determination to perfect their productions in accordance with the most approved modern standards worthy of the name of pianofortes.

Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1906.

PARTY POLITICS AT HOME.

THE true explanation of the Unionist *debacle* last January was alleged to be found in the fact that the country had grown utterly disgusted with the maddening methods of the late Government and was ready to use any weapon, whether it called itself Liberal Labour, or Socialist, in order to vent its long pent-up wrath. There was indubitably some truth in the statement, and it was generally believed that the Unionists would profit by the lesson and set its house in order with the least avoidable delay. But as was pointed out a couple of months ago by "an old Parliamentary Hand"—to whose remarks we drew attention last August—no attempt has been made by the leaders to carry into effect the general reorganisation of Party machinery which was so loudly called for. "Everywhere" observed the writer, "profound dissatisfaction with the condition of the Party and its administration is openly expressed. The same Whips, who were in office before the disastrous defeat, continue with the assistance of a temporary chief-agent for Scotland appointed by heaven knows whom, and a plethora of cumbersome committees, to struggle with organisation ; and so time passes and another Session is practically over." Parliament is on the eve of another Session and the position is more critical and less satisfactory than ever. According to a telegram published this morning there are growing symptoms of despair among the Unionists and the Conservative outlook is worse. At the close of the Session there was no cause to believe that the Labourites would prove troublesome and commit any such indiscretion as would lead to a Government defeat and dissolution. But when the new Session begins that danger will be ever present, for there will be a self-constituted Socialist party as distinct from the properly so-called Labour party, and the prospects of defeat and an early General Election will be increased. There is all the more reason for Conservative and Unionist activity. If they wish for success they must strive to dispel the feeling that they have no constructive policy and are incapable of inspiring sympathy or enthusiasm amongst their followers. After the Election, Committees were appointed "to pull the party together." How far they have succeeded may be gathered from to-day's telegram. It may be that the party machinery has been abolished and the District agents dismissed with a view to immediate reorganisation. But it would appear that something more is desired by the more earnest of partisans. They resent Mr. Balfour's inactivity. They forget that the ex-Prime Minister is much in need of rest and recuperation. Let him have it. They must have another leader at once.

In the search for a new leader the name of Mr. Chamberlain immediately suggests itself. But from yesterday's telegram we gather that Mr. Chamberlain's services are no longer available. We have the first intimation of the contemplated retirement of the champion of Tariff Reform and an expression of alarm that the Tariff Campaign will cease simultaneously with that retirement. We do not think there is much ground for supposing that the campaign will cease at any early period. Mr. Chamberlain has made too many converts among influential politicians to leave much doubt as to the continued pursuit of its object. In the last days of the old Parliament we know that the supporters of the Tariff Reform distrusted the Whips and the Central Conservative Office alike, and were only held in control by the attractive personality of the Prime Minister and by the chivalrous loyalty of Mr. Chamberlain to his acknowledged leader : and that but for this the spirit of revolt would have been fanned into flame and the unsatisfactory administration of the Party long overthrown before it was. The attractive personality of Mr. Balfour is no longer powerful to secure unanimity it seems, and though we do not know the source from which our contemporary has its information, we can well believe that the signs of impatience which began to manifest themselves early in the Session have now developed to such an extent as to produce the crisis which is described. The possibility of such an occurrence was plainly foreseen before the new Parliament had got well to work. Even before the dissolution the Central Offices and the Whips were accused of playing with the Fiscal question with the object of killing it or at least delaying it "until Mr. Chamberlain was, by the hand of time, no longer in a position vigorously to support it." So it may be that the desire has become more widely felt and expressed and that a split in the Unionist ranks—so long foretold—has at last come about, for, as we have said, Mr. Chamberlain will not be without a successor and Tariff Reform will be as consistently advocated whether Mr. Chamberlain retires or not.

This prospect, it is probable, has led to the formation of a new party being seriously discussed. We are asked to believe that the idea is the organisation of a party comprising Progressive Conservative Unionists and Moderate Liberals with an anti-Socialist platform, the Tariff Reformers being left out in the cold if they persist in campaigning. The formation of such a party has been fore-shadowed before. The Duke of Devonshire was the first to suggests it at a meeting of the Unionist Free Trade Club and Mr. Chance, who followed his Grace referring to the socialistic measures apprehended by the Duke, said he thought that the nucleus of a new party, composed of moderate men on both sides of the House of Commons who were Free Traders might be formed to combat these measures—to resist not a fiscal but a social and political revolution and such a project would have had a greater chance of realisation than that now put forward. Who are the spokesmen in the new discussion, who suggested it and who are likely to be the prime movers in its formation we are not told. The late Government was admitted, even by its staunchest supporters, to comprise a large number of mediocrities. A proportion of these dispensed with as Jonahs and cast into the sea of political independence, where are the new leaders to come from ? Is it supposed that many, or any of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's lieutenants will desert him to join in the new venture ? We do not think they will. In reorganisation on a sound and efficient basis was the only hope for the Unionist party, the more so as the component parts of the Liberal majority are so heterogeneous. If the split, our telegram speaks of, comes to pass, the new party which will scarcely dare to claim a monopoly of all the talents and to so style itself will be a much more nondescript conglomeration than that it now affects to despise. However we believe that the serious discussion which we are told, will lead to a reunion of interests which now conflict and a general reconciliation all round instead of a split such as is now so glibly referred to. The circulation of the report which is wired to us may itself be but a piece of partisan machination designed to put the party now in power off the scent and to lead it to negligence of its electioneering machinery so that it may suffer as did that of its predecessors. But whatever may be the ultimate outcome we may take it that the immediate effect will be to create fresh activity amongst earnest Unionists, to lead them to a more careful discharge of their parliamentary duties and to spur them on to more vigorous preparatory work in the constituencies with a view to lessening the Government majority and finally overthrowing the Campbell-Bannerman Administration.

THE KAISER AND BISMARCK.

PERPLEXED patriotism has often inquired as to the origin of the discord which drove Bismarck from the side of the young Emperor. An historical episode has now prominently been brought to mind by the disclosure by Prince Hohenlohe referred to in our Reuter columns. It was no personal question, as Bismarck, with a sigh, admitted. Nor was it the problem of Social Democracy. William II. had quickly recognised that the idea of settling this difficulty on his own initiative, which he had cherished in his eager youth, would not be easily realised. The parting was rendered inevitable solely by the impossibility of an agreement with regard to international politics—Weltpolitik in the broadest sense of this misused term. A strong and passionate passage in the third volume of the "Thoughts and Recollections" tells the story of the rise of the dispute. Unhappily it is a book that the present generation does not read. But do the great throng of admirers of Bismarck believe that their hero would have opposed so harshly—and his opposition could not have been harsher—the policy of the Emperor, if it have not appeared disastrous to his foreseeing mind ? Does their beer-garden enthusiasm rate him so low, that they seek behind all his thorny speeches nothing more than the petty spite of a dismissed lackey ? It was not the grumbling of an old man, but the conviction that the paths of the Imperial policy would lead the Empire, after a short period of showy success, into a position of deadly danger. This the Prince fearlessly declared a hundred times. The psychologists would find the antagonism of the two quite natural. It could not have happened otherwise than that a country squire, bred in the narrow and parsimonious ways of Prussian economy, should see Germany's duty and rights in a different light from one who had grown up in the glory of a brand new Imperialism, and was moreover, a son of the Emperor Frederick, who revelled in ostentatious display and the vague sense of power. The latter, as his manager has since told us, thought all kinds of combinations to be possible—and perhaps none to be quite impossible. He could fervently believe that what had been achieved in the decade between 1860 and 1870 might be again wrested from destiny on a broader field in no longer a space of time. Then, Germany united ; now, Germany foremost in the world. The sword forged by the hand of the grandfather ; the trident by the hand of the grandson. Then, the restoration of the frontiers of the old Empire, of which the reconquest of Elsass-Lothringen was a part; now, the extension of territory which was the right of German vitality.

Unfortunately in all this one thing was forgotten. When King William created the instrument which was needful for the acquisition of power, he did not shout into the ear of Europe : "I need the army for the overthrow of Denmark, Austria, and France," Had he done so, not even the most dexterous of ministers would have been able to realise his ambitions. Since 1890 William II. has had no genius in his service, and has not wished for one ; now he sees that not one of his dominating desires has been fulfilled. Much has been attempted, but no enduring success has crowned his indefatigably renewed efforts. Disillusion has come to him from every quarter of the globe. Had Bismarck been the sort of man that many of his "admirers" think, he might exult even in the grave. Bismarck's last days were greatly embittered by the thanklessness of the present Kaiser, who however made it up with the statesman before the end came. Had he not Germany would never have forgiven him. Directly after the death of the Emperor all Germany was startled by the publication of extracts of a journal kept by the late Emperor (who was Crown Prince during the war of 1870-71), in which it was stated that he was the real founder of the Empire, and not Bismarck. Bismarck at once petitioned William II to have the author, Dr. Geffcken, tried for treason. He was arrested, but when brought to trial was released, The early months of the new Emperor's reign were employed in paying and receiving visits from his fellow Sovereigns. In March, 1889, Bismarck resigned, and the Emperor accepting the resignation, he retired into private life. He departed from Berlin amid the universal sorrow of the people. In 1891, he was elected to the Reichstag. In 1894 he and the Emperor were reconciled, Bismarck going to Berlin to see him, and the Emperor shortly afterwards returned the visit. In December, 1894, he lost his wife. In 1895, when he attained his eightieth year, all Germany united in congratulating him, and for a long time after the first of April he received addresses and presents from deputations. Bismarck's memory will be cherished by all patriotic Germany to the end of time.

THE SINAI PENINSULA.

THE Turko-Egyptian boundary question is now under settlement by a Joint Commission. But as the Sultan has only promised to accept "approximately" the boundaries laid down by the *firman* of 1892, the members of the Commission are not likely to find themselves in accord with each other. It is only too probable that further trouble will be caused over the delimitation of this barren region, as the Turks will not readily accept the boundary which the Khedive's Government have declared to be necessary for the safety and welfare of Egypt. Lord Cromer in his last annual report described the population of the Sinai Peninsula as extremely sparse, consisting of nomadic Arab tribes—Bedouins—with one curious exception, the small Gebalia tribe. The members of this tribe are believed to be descendants of the troops sent by the Emperor Justinian early in the 6th century to defend the Sinai convent against the attacks of the indigenous population. The tribal system of justice is specially interesting to students of history and anthropology. Blood-money and hereditary 'vendetta' exist in full force. "If a man kills another in time of peace, the relations of the murdered man, beginning from the father to the fifth generation, have the right to revenge, or pardon against the receipt of blood-money from the murderer or from his near relatives to the fifth generation. Should any one of the near relations of the murdered man accept the blood-money, all the other relations are bound to accept, and revenge by shedding of blood becomes illegal. The blood-money, according to Sinaitic laws, is fixed at forty-one camels, and is generally paid in instalments." The system bears a very close parallel to the Anglo-Saxon custom of pre-Norman times, with the difference that the wergild or price of a man's life was in England paid in shillings or in cattle, and that a fixed proportion of it was handed over to the king.

Another practice, common to peoples all the world over in a certain stage of civilization, is the ordeal. We should certainly expect to find trial by ordeal surviving in the Sinaitic Peninsula. These are the methods employed to test a suspect in a criminal case. First, trial by fire. "The Judge places an iron pan in the fire until it is red hot. He then wipes it three times with his hand, and gives it to the accused to touch three times with his tongue. If marks of burning are shown on the tongue, the accused is pronounced guilty. It is thought that if the accused is guilty, his tongue dries up from fear of being discovered, and that it will be burnt ; but that if he is not guilty, the moisture on the tongue prevents it from being burnt. Two experts sit with the Judge, to witness whether the tongue of the accused is burnt or not. Second, the test by water. The Judge sits with the accused and the spectators in a circle, with a copper jug, full of water, placed in the centre. This jug is then made to appear to move round the circle by means of witchcraft or hypnotism. If the jug returns back to the Judge, the accused is pronounced not guilty, but if the jug stops opposite the accused, he is pronounced guilty. Third, the test by dreaming. The Judge sleeps, and sees in a dream whether the accused is guilty or not." In the last of these methods we should think that too much depends upon the personal equation ; the Judge would almost need to be a stranger to guarantee that he would dream an impartial dream. Another defect of the system in vogue is that witnesses are paid, at least if their evidence results in the conviction of a thief. This procedure is supposed to ensure carefulness in the witnesses, but we should think that it would rather be an incentive to perjury. Of the many other interesting old customs we content ourselves with mentioning one which points to a lack of confidence in the justice obtainable by the Bedouins. In cases of debt, the creditor, if he fails to get satisfaction, has the right of raiding his debtor for camels. Many a man who piques himself on his superior civilization, would no doubt be only too glad to be granted a similar license of arbitrary recovery.

The relieved Chitral Force has reached Ziaret all well.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Commander A. B. Barker, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

THE Italian Cruiser "Calabria" does not visit Calcutta but proceeds direct to Colombo.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have decided to establish a Provident Fund for the members of its staff.

Captain Gloster, I. M. S., on Special Duty under the Plague Commission in Punjab, has had his period of deputation extended for six months.

LINES on no two human hands are exactly alike. This fact is sometimes fantilised in China in an interesting way. When a traveller desires a passport, his palm is covered with fine oil-paint and an impression is taken on thin paper. This paper officially signed, constitutes his passport.

IN course of an action against a Chicago matrimonial agency, for fraudulent practices, twelve women clerks employed by that agency, admitted that they had written 100,000 love-letters to men who applied for introductions to rich wives.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 25th August, amounted to Rs. 3,331, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 140. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 25th of August, were Rs. 26,319, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,792.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 25th August amounted to Rs. 13,409, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 807. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 25th August were Rs. 85,066, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,807.

THE time of year has arrived when the ticca gharry owner of Calcutta has to renew his license and submit his equipage to the "Hanging" Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, says the *Indian Daily News*. We, therefore, deem it an opportune moment to urge upon the licensing officers the necessity for a far more stringent inspection than has hitherto obtained. For ourselves we do not believe that any improvement will be capable of being worked in the hackney carriage service of Calcutta until, as is the case in most other large cities of importance, the control is taken out of the hands of the Corporation and transferred to that of the Police. At the present moment Calcutta possesses the worst hackney carriage service in the world, and although spasmodic efforts are now and again made to improve it, and we hear a good deal about the colour that has been decided upon for "first class" gharries, the khaki uniform of the drivers and syces, yet as each year comes round we find no improvement, and the same ramshackle conveyances, horsed by halfstarved and unsound ponies. Without in any way seeking to question the good intentions of the Hackney Carriage Department and the Licensing Department of the Calcutta Corporation like other people they must be prepared to be judged by results. The results are eminently unsatisfactory. We make bold to say that 90 per cent. of the unfortunate ponies we see on the Calcutta streets are hopelessly unsound, and that a good 50 per cent. are quite unfit for work. As to the carriages themselves, the harness, and other fittings, the less said the better, and we do not suppose that were an expert carriage builder engaged to assist the Licensing Officer he would pass 20 per cent. of them. We would suggest that the Corporation should engage a Veterinary Surgeon and fee an expert from one of the big carriage-building firms of Calcutta to assist the Licensing Officer in passing ticca gharries coming up for a renewal of their licenses, and that all ponies or carriages which are cast by the advice of these gentlemen should in the one case and, if the necessity demanded it handed over to the S. P. C. A. to deal with, and in that of the carriages condemned to be broken up. With an efficient electric tramcar service, such as Calcutta now possesses the public are not so greatly dependent upon the ticca gharry as was the case in former years, and the day has surely arrived when greater care should be taken, and a more rigid discrimination exercised, before licenses are granted.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

A REVELATION.

JACK left the lodging-house rather bewildered. He did not know very well how to act. Mrs. Benhillo was the last person he expected would have killed Tawse : moreover as presumably she had murdered him to get possession of her bill, it was strange that she should have omitted to take the papers. These had passed into the possession of Mallett, who had given the bill to Haversham so that he might induce Jubilee to hide it in Roland's desk. Werner, after some reflection, decided to go at once and interview the barrister. Certainly Mrs. Benhillo should be arrested, and it was Werner's duty to give notice to the police. But, as the wretched woman was now lying very ill, with a doctor in attendance, he decided to wait for a few days and turn over the matter in his mind, before proceeding to extremities. Mrs. Benhillo chained to her bed could not run away, and at any time could be taken up. Jack felt much more inclined to lock up Jubilee, for her wicked share in the conspiracy. It was abominable to think that the girl should have deliberately tried to implicate in a sordid crime Carver who had done her no harm. Still she was merely the tool of Mallett who as Jack suspected was the prime mover in the whole of the entangled affair. Therefore, going to the source at once, he drove to Fleet Street, in search of the scoundrel who pulled the strings.

Mallett's chambers were up Chancery Lane on the third storey of a moderately high building. Werner found his name on the jamb of the lower door and mounted in a lift, engineered by a smart porter. The offices of the barrister consisted of two rooms large and scantily furnished. Apparently Mr. Mallett was not overwhelmed with clients, as the outer office was tenanted only by Abel who looked uglier than ever. He was seated before a large deal table reading a penny dreadful, and only when Jack tapped him on his shoulder with his cane, did he spring to his feet.

"Is your master in ?" asked Werner sharply.

Abel looked at the visitor, and an expression of recognition overspread his freckled face.

"You're the gent as gave me the sovereign ain't you ?" he inquired.

"I did, and very badly laid out that sovereign was. Show me in to your master."

"Who shall I say, sir ?"

"You know well enough, as I've seen you twice, Mr. Werner."

Abel knocked at a door, and vanished. In a few moments he came out, and Jack was ushered into a large bare room with a desk in the middle of it. Mallett in frock-coat and with a silk hat on his head sat at the desk which was neatly arranged.

"You are surprised to see me ?" inquired Jack, taking possession of a cane chair, and drawing it close to the desk.

"Well, I am," admitted the barrister frankly. "You are no friend of mine, so far as I know."

"I am an acquaintance," said Jack, pleasantly. "We discussed that before, in Saracen Road, I fancy. I have come to see you about the death of Tawse."

"I know nothing about it," said Mallett peevishly. "I don't believe the affair will ever be unravelled."

"Perhaps not," said Werner, playing his fish. "By the way, how about the late Mr. Tawse's affairs ?"

Mallett looked anxiously at Jack, and with an insolent expression. He was apparently about to inquire what business the affairs of Jacob Tawse were of Mr. Werner's, but altered his mind and replied mildly enough : "I have administered the estate, and Sir Athelstan Wallace is in possession of the property."

"Have the missing papers been discovered ?"

"No. Consequently many people who should pay money to the estate cannot be approached. Lady Winceby amongst others," ended Mallett, with a significant look at Werner.

"Quite so," he assented, calmly. "But I may tell you, Mr. Mallett, as I am a friend of Lady Winceby's, that if you hand her back the bill she signed, she is willing to pay her debt in spite of the extortionate interest Tawse charged."

Mallett gave an aggravating laugh. "Of course," he said scornfully. "Your friend the Countess wants the matter kept quiet, because of her husband."

"You have nothing to do with that."

"No." Mallett shrugged his shoulders. "I admit that I have not. If I had the bill, I should present it, and get the money, and the matter would end."

"Just so" agreed Werner. "But why did you give Mrs. Benhillo's papers to your clerk Haversham, who is a lover of Jubilee Zeal. She is employed in Mrs. Benhillo's house, and she hid the papers in Roland Carver's desk, as directed by Haversham, who followed your instructions."

"You are talking absolute rubbish," snarled the barrister, after a pause of consternation.

"I am not. However I am willing to be corrected. Call in your clerk."

"He has gone out," said Mallett, sullenly. "However, he'll be back in a few minutes, and then he'll state that I never gave him any papers. Who says that I did ?"

"Jubilee Zeal herself."

"Then she is a liar, and I'll prove it."

"I'm waiting for proof," said Werner coolly.

"Mrs. Benhillo's bill too," fumed Mallett, restlessly. "I know, of course, that she did get money from Tawse, and I know also that the bill is missing : but I never knew that it had been found in Roland Carver's desk. Who found it ?"

"I did," said Jack.

"And you never told me ?"

"I am not quite sure if I did, or I did not. However you know now."

"Yes, and I'll tell the police. Roland Carver is mixed up in this affair, and either he or his brother were at Rochester House."

"You'll have to prove that. Both brothers can show where they were on that night—many miles away. They can bring witnesses."

"Then how did the papers come into Roland Carver's desk ?"

"I have told you. Haversham got them from you and—"

"From me," Mallett again rose. "Do you mean to say that I robbed the safe, Mr. Werner ?"

"Oh no," rejoined Jack smoothly. "Don't lose your temper. I do not accuse you of committing the crime. But as Mr. Tawse's right hand man, he may have given you charge of Mrs. Benhillo's papers before his death, and you may have used them as I say."

"Mrs. Benhillo's papers," said Mallett, very directly, "were in the safe on the night Tawse was murdered. The person who killed him must have taken them away."

Jack was puzzled. He had offered the barrister a loop-hole of escape, of which he had not chosen to avail himself. On the face of it Werner began to think that Mallett might be guiltless. "But what were you doing at Rochester House on the night of—"

"Who said that I was there ?"

"Robert Plough—"

"What that policeman idiot. He came to me and tried to get money from me, to hold his tongue. I had no reason to conceal that I was about Soho Square on that foggy night, but I certainly was not in Rochester House, nor did I see Tawse. Therefore I refused to be blackmailed, and defied him to do his worst. Evidently he has told you of our meeting."

"He has, Mr. Mallett. Why were you in the neighbourhood of Soho Square on that night ?"

"I was watching someone," said Mallett doggedly.

"Who was it ?"

Mallett smiled grimly. "I don't think you had better ask, Mr. Werner, or you'll be sorry on Roland Carver's account."

"Oh," said Jack, with supreme contempt. "You are trying to bring him again into the matter."

"Alibi, or no alibi, I believe that he committed the crime."

"I don't think so. Because, you see, I know who is guilty."

Mallett looked up amazed. "You know—impossible."

Werner examined him closely. He did not wince nor did the colour of his face change. Apparently he was not implicated with Mrs. Penhillo, in spite of evidence to the contrary. For Jack thought that Mrs. Benhillo must have stolen her own bill from the safe seeing that she could have killed Tawse for no other reason than to get possession of it, and probably had afterwards lent herself to the plot against Roland. "I believe you know also," said Jack bluntly. "And then threatened to make things hot for her if she did not give you the bill so as to implicate Roland Carver."

Mallett stared with every evidence of sincerity "Are you talking of a woman ?" he asked pointedly.

"Of Mrs. Benhillo."

"And you mean to say—"

"That she murdered Tawse. Yes, I do. She admitted as much herself."

Mallett began to walk hurriedly up and down the room. "I never heard of such a thing," he muttered. "I am amazed—stunned—it can't be. Why should she kill Tawse ?"

"She wanted to get back her bill."

"But if it was found in Carver's desk ?"—

"Yes, that's my difficulty too," interrupted, Werner quickly. "And I can only conjecture that when lurking round Soho Square you saw Mrs. Benhillo come out and learned of the murder. Then you went and threatened to denounce her, if she did not hand over the bill, so that you might implicate Carver."

"Pooh," said Mallett with contempt. "You haven't a shred of evidence to prove that."

"We'll hear what Mrs. Benhillo has to say first."

"I'll go and see her in your company now," said Mallett walking to the door. "Menwhile I hear Haversham," and he called the clerk. A tall and rather weak-looking young fellow entered. "Haversham," said his master.

"Did I give you any papers belonging to the late Mr. Tawse ?"

"No, sir, you didn't," said the clerk promptly.

"This gentleman says that I did." Mallett indicated Werner with a wave of his lean hand. "And declares also that you gave them to Jubilee Zeal, to hide in the desk of Mr. Roland Carver."

Haversham's lean pale face grew crimson. "I am fond of Jubilee," he said awkwardly. "But I assure you, sir," he was addressing Jack, "that I gave her no papers. Why should I do so ?"

"Ah, that is a long story," said Werner dryly. "And Jubilee says she received the papers from you with instructions that she was to place them in Mr. Carver's desk."

"I never did. Why should I ?"

The man was quite in earnest, and Jack looked at him long and searchingly. "Would you have any objection to deny this in Jubilee Zeal's presence ?" he asked.

"I should not mind in the least, sir. I can't understand why Jubilee makes such a statement," said the clerk promptly.

"Well say nothing about it to her for the present. Later your master will give you instructions. You can go."

Haversham still looking puzzled went away slowly.

"And now," said Werner. "For Mrs. Benhillo?"

"We'll drive there at once. I shan't rest until my character is completely cleared."

"It will be as well," said Jack dryly, and the two departed in a hansom for Bloomsbury.

The servant who admitted them was not Jubilee else Mallett might have said something unpleasant to her. But the visitors were informed that Mrs. Benhillo was slightly better, although she could not be seen. However Mallett in his anxiety to prove that he was innocent insisted that Mrs. Benhillo should see him and Jack. After a time the footman sent up with this message reappeared and said that his mistress was lying on the sofa in her sitting-room, and had agreed to see Mr. Mallett at once. The barrister nodded and insisted that Jack should come upstairs also. "You shall hear Mrs. Benhillo deny that I had anything to do with those papers, he said sharply. Werner wondered at the man's coolness which argued complete innocence, and yet in the face of what he knew he could not be sure that the barrister was so guiltless as he made himself out to be. They entered a neatly furnished room, and found Mrs. Benhillo alone, lying on a sofa and covered with an Indian shawl. She looked pale and shaken and not quite herself. Without looking at Jack she stared tenderly at the barrister ; and the man, as Werner could see, marvelled at the gaze.

"I am sorry to hear that you are ill, Mrs. Benhillo," said Mallet abruptly. "But this gentleman accuses me of conspiring with you to get Mr. Rolland Carver into trouble. "Is that true ?"

"No, dear," said Mrs. Benhillo feebly. "And you shan't get into trouble if I can save you. I swear," she added to Werner, "that Owen is innocent. I alone am guilty."

"What do you mean ?" gasped Mallett amazed. "And why do you speak like this to me ? Why should you save me, and from what ?"

"I save you from being hanged for murder. I am your mother."

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Former Records Beaten.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, 9th October 1906 the Chairman read the following memo. On the Revenue Receipts for the half-year ending 30th September 1906.

The Revenue Receipts from all sources, including the Interest and Pilotage Accounts for the half-year ending 30th September 1906, were Rs. 34,08,000, and exceeded the receipts for the corresponding period of last year (which were the highest on record) by Rs. 1,93,000. The following statement compares the Revenue Receipts of the two periods :

	1st half of 1905-06.	1st half of 1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder Properties	11,46,000	12,04,000
Prince's and Victoria Docks	16,21,000	17,07,000
Merewether Dry Dock ...	78,000	82,000
Interest and Miscellaneous	1,32,000	1,63,000
Port Department	1,21,000	1,31,000
Pilotage Account	1,17,000	1,21,000
Total ...	32,15,000	34,08,000

This result is highly satisfactory and fully maintains the progressive rise in income anticipated by the Trustees at the commencement of the year.

Under Bunder Properties the increase of Rs. 58,000 is due principally to an improvement in receipts from Ground Rent, Extra Fees, Godown Rent and Receipts for collection of Town Duty. There is a slight falling off in the receipts from wharfage due wholly to the shrinkage in imports of kerosine oil in Bulk.

Under Prince's and Victoria Docks the improvement of Rs. 86,000 is due chiefly to import wharfage and shed rents. The increase in import wharfage is principally from receipts for sugar, iron and machinery. There was a falling off in the export wharfage due chiefly to smaller shipments of grain and cottonseed. The revenue receipts for unloading carts and hamallage are consequently considerably less than for the same period last year. The receipts from Manganese Ore, are, on the other hand, better.

Merewether Dry Dock earnings are Rs. 4,000 in advance of last year.

Under Interest and Miscellaneous the receipts are Rs. 31,000 more than those of last year. This improvement is due to increases under "Interest on Current Deposits" which stand at Rs. 56,000 as compared with Rs. 36,000 in 1905. The difference is due to the interest on the Revenue Reserve Fund furnishing an increase of Rs. 5,000, and interest on General Sinking Fund Rs. 6,000.

The Port Department earnings show an increase of Rs. 10,000 and the Pilotage Account an increase of Rs. 4,000 over the earnings of the corresponding period of 1905. "Water Supply to Shipping in the Harbour" provides Rs. 6,000 of the increase in the Port Department and "Transporting Fees" chiefly contribute to the increase under Pilotage Account.

AT ST. MARY'S Seminary at Kurseong, on Sunday last, the Reverend A. Wauters, the Reverend H. Hosten, the Reverend T. Harris for the Bengal Mission, and Reverends A. Daniel, B. Dillinger, G. J. Simon, L. Korty, P. Garmier and X. Selvanader for the Madura Mission, Trichinopoly, were ordained priests by Archbishop Meulman, S. J., of Calcutta.

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RUSSIA'S REIGN OF TERROR.

ONE HUNDRED EXECUTIONS SINCE OCT. 3.

Anti-British Demonstration Expected at Moscow.

"DEATH TO THE JEWS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Over one hundred executions have taken place in Russia since the 3rd instant.

The President of the Union of the Russian People, who is at Odessa, harangued a gang of 300 members, exhorting them to exterminate the rebels and Jews. Russia, he said, wanted neither a constitution nor a Parliament, but orthodoxy and autocracy. The gang then rushed into the streets shouting "Death to the Jews." All the shops were instantly closed and the Jews were seized with panic. The Prefect intervened and averted a *pogrom*.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The reactionaries at Moscow have held a meeting to consider the question of anti-British demonstration in the event of the British Deputation visiting Moscow.

The Liberal Committee, on the contrary, are busy arranging a welcome.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Prefect of Moscow has intimated that he cannot permit a public reception of the British Deputation which purposes to do honour to ex-Dumaists accused of crimes against the State.

WHITWORTH COLLIERIES.

Purchased by German Syndicate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The *Daily Mail* says that a German Syndicate has bought out the bulk of the English Shareholders in the Whitworth Collieries in Wales and have asked the English Directors to resign.

It is understood that a quarter of a million was paid for the estate, which is estimated to contain 375 million tons of smokeless coal.

SOUTH AFRICA TARIFFS.

Bill Passed by Australian Senate.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The Australian Senate and House of Representatives have passed the South African Preferential Tariff Bill.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CURE.

Quinine and Shower Baths.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

It is announced at Brussels that the Missionaries have discovered a cure for sleeping sickness at Leopoldsville which is quinine atonyl combined with warm and cold shower baths.

NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS.

Colonial Cruisers Ordered to the Bay of Islands.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The agitation regarding the Newfoundland fisheries' question is growing. The clergy of all creeds are urging the Government to take vigorous action, with the object of modifying the *modus vivendi* with America.

Two Colonial cruisers have been ordered to the Bay of Islands and will begin patrolling.

"DREADNOUGHT" TRIALS.

Great Man-o'-War Develops 22¾ Knots.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The "Dreadnought's" eight-hour-full-speed-trials proved most satisfactory. She developed 22¾ knots and there was no vibration.

GERMAN PRINCE TO VISIT INDIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The Landgraf of Hesse sails for India on the 19th instant.

THE CZAREWITCH RACES.

Result and Betting.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The following is the result of the race for the Cesarewitch :—

Mintagon	1
Bibiani	2
Royal Dream	3

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The following is the latest betting on the Czarewitch :—

11 to 2	Feather Bed.
8 to 1	Mintagon.
10 to 1	Noctiform.
12 to 1	Manatou.
12 to 1	Bibiani.
14 to 1	Spate.
14 to 1	Royal Dream.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

The death is announced of the Italian Tragedienne, Madame Ristori.

The late Madame Ristori had reached the advanced age of 84, and naturally had long passed from the public view. Of Italian parentage, she was born on January 20th, 1822, and at an early age went on the stage, and soon won a great measure of popular applause. She appeared in Paris as Francesca da Rimini in 1855 before the Emperor Napoleon, and later on she came to England and scored numerous successes. She subsequently appeared in most of the countries of Europe, and on retiring in 1855 published her "Reminiscences" in several languages.

BISMARCK'S DOWNFALL.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S AMAZING STORY.

Kaiser Says Bismarck Nearly Threw an Inkpot at Him.

DIPLOMAT'S "BLAZING INDISCRETION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Great and general interest has been excited by the publication in Germany of the Diary of the former Chancellor, the Prince of Hohenlohe, comprising a narration of the Kaiser's own description to Prince Hohenlohe ot the three weeks preceding Prince Bismarck's downfall. It mentions the various heated discussions on the Labour questions between the Kaiser and Prince Bismarck, their final separation being due to the Emperor's refusal to countenance Prince Bismarck's policy of favouring Russia to the detriment of the Austrian ally.

The Emperor told Prince Hohenlohe that in his final interview with Prince Bismarck the latter nearly threw an ink-pot at him.

It was generally concluded that the publication of the Diary at the present moment was due to the Kaiser's desire to propitiate Austria by testifying his old loyalty to the Alliance, but the Kaiser yesterday telegraphed to the head of the house of Hohenlohe condemning the arrant tactlessnes of the publication.

By ARLEY.

It may be pointed out that the story of the ink-bottle is not a new one. The Kaiser's anger at its publication in Prince Hohenlohe's "Reminiscences" is not that an old story has been revived, but that it should receive the *imprimatur* of a man whose knowledge of His Majesty's relations with Bismarck is such that no denials by His Majesty will ever now dispose of the narrative as fiction. Bismarck had an irritable manner with ink-pots. As long ago as March, 1890, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett gave some impressions of Bismarck in the *Nineteenth Century*, in the course of which he said :—"I was told once, by a person who had opportunities of knowing, that he never observed Bismarck say a really unkind or hard thing to any subordinate he conceived was doing his best ; on the other hand a person entitled to the highest credibility assured me he once saw a 'an officer of position' come out of the room of the Chancellor shewing by his garments unmistakeable signs that an ink-bottle had been hurled at him."

His Serene Highness Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who seems likely to go down to history as the author of one of the most "blazing indiscretions" ever committed by a trusted diplomatist,—the more so as no living man knows more of German Royal and Imperial affairs than he—is Statthaldter of Alsace-Lorraine, and resides in a princely palace on the Broglie-platz at Strassburg. His position corresponds almost exactly to that of the Governor of Bombay. His palace is the centre of a great garrisoned fortress ; he is appointed by the Emperor, and he presides over a Ministry, a Council of State, and a Provincial Committee of fifty-eight members. A handsome, grey-bearded old man between 70 and 80 years of age, Prince Hohenlohe has all his life been a *persona grata* at the Court of Berlin. The Hohenlohe are not less ancient than the Hohenzollerns, and although they are no longer ruling princes, their principality having passed from them exactly a century ago, their royal prerogatives are as unassailable as ever, and the Statthaldter's son, the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, is the husband of King Edward's neice, Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Coburg. It is the career of this young Prince which will be affected by the indiscretion of his sire in publishing what there can be little doubt is the true story of that famous Bismarckian episode which has been a source of conjecture to hundreds of writers throughout the last decade. The Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, bred as he was in an atmosphere of diplomacy, was some years ago called upon to play the important part of Regent of Saxe-Coburg, during the minority of the present young Duke. The Hereditary Prince acquitted himself so well that he became a great favourite of Queen Victoria, who put no barrier in his way when he offered his hand to the daughter of Her Majesty's Sailor son, so well-known in England as the Duke of Edinburgh, who had succeeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg. When the present Duke came of age, and entered upon his rule in Coburg, the Kaiser made the ex-Regent First German Secretary of State for the Colonies—one of the highest posts in the Empire, and, a few months ago, when Prince von Bulow appeared to be coming out of Algeciras rather badly, it was confidently anticipated in Germany that the Kaiser would make the Hereditary Prince Imperial chancellor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COTTON SPINNERS.

Proposal to Buy Land in America.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The private Commission appointed by the Lancashire Cotton Spinners has reported in favor of the Lancashire Spinners acquiring land and growing cotton on the American Cotton belt.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS,

England Isolated at the Conference,

LONDON, OCTOBER 10.

The *Daily Mail* (Berlin) correspondent says that England is practically isolated at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference. Italy is the only Power supporting the British opposition to Germany's proposal that the interchange of communication at sea should be regardless of any particular system.

The British Postal Delegates are willing to waive the opposition, but the Admiralty feel bound to their Marconi contract.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rickards President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

The Railway Conference Association meeting which opened here yesterday will probably sit for a fortnight.

Mr. Rickards has been confirmed as President to the end of current year.

[The address of the President was published in our issue of yesterday.]

TRAVANCORE ASSEMBLY.

Not to be Abolished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 10.

The Dewan of Travancore announced in the *Official Gazette* yesterday that the next meeting of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly will be held on the 4th of January.

The announcement has given rise to genuine satisfaction among the people of Travancore, who feared that the Assembly was about to be abolished.

THE District Board of the 24-Parganas has given another sum of Rs. 10,000 for Famine Relief in that Division.

UNIONIST DEPRESSION.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TARIFF REFORMERS.

Resentment at Mr. Balfour's Inactivity.

LORD H. CECIL A POSSIBLE LEADER.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

There are growing symptoms of despair among the Unionists owing to the feeling that the Tariff campaign will cease with Mr. Chamberlain's approaching retirement.

The Conservative outlook is worse, the majority of the District Agents having received notice terminating their agreements.

Party machinery has been practically abolished, preparatory to a reorganisation. Funds are low and prospects poor.

There is a growing feeling of resentment at Mr. Balfour's inactivity and a widespread demand for a new leader is heard. Lord Hugh Cecil is the only debater capable of tackling the Ministry, but his Church prejudices are considered a barrier.

The formation of a new party is seriously discussed, a party comprising progressive Conservatives, Unionists and moderate Liberals with an anti-Socialist platform—whilst tariff reform will be shelved.

It will be noticed that the above telegram contains the first intimation of Mr. Chamberlain's intention to retire. For twelve months past the pioneer of Fiscal Reform has shewn signs of breaking up, and now all his future engagements are cancelled, so that his Tariff propaganda looks very like fading into nothingness. Staunch as the great body of Conservatives were to Mr. Chamberlain, it is a sorry fact that he alone was able to infuse any enthusiasm into the people on this burning question. Every argument that has been used by Mr. Chamberlain had been hammered into the electors by Mr. Chaplin for twenty years past, but without effect. Mr. Balfour is likely to experience thankless treatment from the party, as he always appeared to be hedging on Tariff Reform, while applauding everything Mr. Chamberlain said: Mr. Balfour is a politician of a thoughtful, slow, academic and eminently prudent type, but he was the only man able to command the attention of the entire Tory party, and if he is hounded from the leadership, and Mr. Chamberlain retires, the second state of the party will be worse than the first.

CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Septennial Examinations.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMILA, OCTOBER 10.

Under the Home Department Resolution, dated 23th January 1884 Civil Assistant Surgeons are required, on completion of the septennial periods of service, to appear at examinations designed to test their fitness for promotion.

In February 1906 on a representation made by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government of India invited opinions of Local Governments on certain proposals for modification of these examinations in a manner calculated to suit the needs of Officers employed in the Sanitary Department. It was proposed that Civil Assistant Surgeons so employed should, in future, be required to pass in Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Elementary Physics and Chemistry, Applied Hygeine, Elementary Bacteriology and General Hygiene, including Elements of Vital Statistics ; but that, if they so desire, they should be examined in all the subjects of an ordinary Septennial Examination also, and that Civil Assistant Surgeons, serving in the Sanitary Department who have obtained promotion on passing this special examination should be permitted to ordinary line, only after passing the prescribed examination in Surgery and Midwifery.

No serious objection has been raised to those proposals and the Government of India are pleased to direct that effect be now given to them.

ARREST OF AN ENGINEER.

Alleged Cheating by Babu Kamal Sircar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

Babu Kali Kamal Sircar, late District Engineer of Dinajpur, was arrested by the Calcutta Detective Police on Sunday night on a warrant issued by Mr. Vas, District Magistrate of Dinajpur, on a charge of cheating by false representation. It was alleged that the accused obtained the appointment of District Engineer by falsely representing that he was a Graduate and that he had passed through the Engineering College at Roorkee.

He was released on bail of Rs. 1,000 on Monday to appear before the District Magistrate of Dinajpur.

ASSAULT BY GARIWALAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. St John Jackson, formerly Editor of the *Indian Gardening and Planting*, but now on the staff of the *Englishman*, was assaulted yesterday morning by a gang of gariwalas. It seems that he had engaged a 2nd class gari, the driver of which after going some little distance, declined to take him further. Mr. Jackson then had himself driven to the Municipal Office where the annual registration of garis is now going on, and he told the men he was going to report his gariwalla, when the other gariwalas followed him upstairs and down and assaulted him. Three men were arrested and will be placed on trial.

RANEEGUNGE DEFAMATION

Appeal Application Filed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

The High Court Vacation Bench yesterday admitted the appeal in the case of D. M. Mathews *versus* Herbert Thomas Edwin James Grant (known as the Raneegunge Defamation Case) from the decision of the Joint-Magistrate of Raneegunge, who convicted the appellant, under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300.

The complainant in this case was the Officiating District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway but was stationed at Asansol, and the first accused was William Monro Dothie.

MADRAS P. W. DEPARTMENT.

Rearrangement of Sub-Divisions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 10.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the rearrangement of the territorial limits of the Public Works Divisions of Kistna, Guntur and Nellore districts so as to secure a better distribution of work and more efficient administration. The result of the rearrangement is the formation of one permanent additional sub-division. There is also an additional sub-division (Guntur) in Guntur division. This sub-division will be temporary and will last only so long as the new buildings for offices and residences for officials are under construction.

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA.

Address to the Frontier Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, OCTOBER 9.

The following is the text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Durbar of Frontier Chiefs;—

Your Highness, Sardars and Maques of Baluchistan :—It gives me great pleasure to meet you all here in Durbar to-day, and to make my first acquaintance with the representative and leading men of this province, with whose history I am acquainted from the reports received from the Agent to the Governor-General, and in whose welfare I take so deep an interest.

I have been glad to observe that in the period during which I have held the Viceroyalty of India, the history of Baluchistan has been undisturbed by incidents of any grave importance, and that the province, under the sympathetic administration of its Chief and his Subordinate Officers, has, on the whole, enjoyed a continuance of that era of peace and prosperity which was inaugurated by that distinguished statesman Sir Robert Sandeman thirty years ago.

The few remarks which I have to make on this occasion will, therefore, be mainly of the nature of congratulation, both to yourselves and to the officers who exercise political and administrative control within these territories. I have in the first place to offer my congratulations to His Highness the Khan on the improvements in the administration of the Kalat State Miabats, which have recently been made under the advice of the Political Agent and under the superintendence of His Highness' able and experienced political adviser Kazi Jalaluddin. As Your Highness is aware, the Government of India take the greatest interest in the success and efficiency of your administration and I trust that this may be an encouragement to you to preserve in the good work which you have begun for the benefit of your subjects and for the advantage of the Empire. I may add, while dealing with this topic, that I have been much gratified with the development of the silk industry at Mastung which was initiated by Major Showers, lately Political Agent at Kalat, a little more than a year ago, and in which I am glad to learn His Highness and the Sardars have taken a considerable interest. I wish every prosperity to this young industry which will, I hope, prove of great benefit not only to the revenues of the State but also to the tribesmen engaged in it. I have also been pleased to learn from my Agent, Mr. Tucker, that the administration of Mekran under the Nizam Mir Mehrulla Khan has been making steady and satisfactory progress during the past year. The good government of this tract, being as it is on the borders of the Persian and British Empires, is, as you are aware, a matter of considerable moment to the Government of India, and I offer my congratulations to all concerned in the work and on the successful results achieved. I am glad to learn that notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in Seistan, the trade on the Nushki route continues to develop in a satisfactory manner and that the advantages of civilization are thereby being extended even to the wilder tracts of this province. I desire also to congratulate the Bugti and Marree Chiefs on the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of their respective tribes. The ancient disputes between these warlike tribes are now, I am glad to learn, matters of past history, and that such differences as still occur are settled in a peaceful and orderly manner under the orders of the Political Officer. This is a subject for sincere congratulations which I am sure that the two Chiefs will be the first to recognise, and I have every confidence that they will continue to abide by the advice of those who have their best interests at heart.

About the work of the Zhob Levy Corps I need say nothing further than that I have the fullest confidence in their courage and efficiency which has been testified by their conduct at the attack on the Gadwana post and on other similar occasions. It has given me great satisfaction to be able to bestow personally on certain members of the Corps the rewards which their gallantry has gained.

Finally I wish to express my symyathy with the families of Nawab Bandal Khan of Zhob and Sardar Mehrab Khan Domki, who have died during the past year. Both of these Chiefs have done good service to Government and I, equally with the Officers of Baluchistan, deplore their loss.

I wish, in conclusion, to refer to one matter which is a source of much gratification to myself and affect in some degree the future prosperity of Baluchistan, and that is the approaching visit to India of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. You are all aware that in the past, the Northern Frontier of Baluchistan has not unfrequently been disturbed by border raids and that owing to a want of co-operation between our Officers and the Afghan Officials, the settlement of such cases has been a matter of some difficulty. I should like to say here that on the eminently satisfactory position of our relations with His Highness the Amir, of which His Highness' acceptance of our invitation to India is a signal proof, there is a good ground for hope that the present state of affairs on this border may be materially altered for the better, and I entertain the belief that the visit of His Highness to India will result, not only in a satisfactory decrease in the number of such border cases and the more certain punishment of the offenders, but also in the improvement of existing facilities for trade between India and Afghanistan to the mutual advantage of both countries—a matter in which this province of Baluchistan is specially interested.

QUETTA, OCTOBER 10.

The Viceroy and party went hunting before breakfast and were present for a good run lasting over an hour and ending with the death of a fox.

Later in the day the Viceroy exchanged visits with the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Bela. In the evening he drove round the city.

SIKH EMIGRATION.

Reported Arrival at British Columbia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Macpherson, Member for Vancouver in the Dominion Parliament, recently stated that no less than 1,460 Sikhs and Pathans had arrived in British Columbia within the last four months. He remarked that the mainspring of this immigration was unknown, but that the men were of fine type and that the majority of them were ex-soldiers.

Considerable bodies of these men, particularly Sikhs, have passed through Allahabad lately on their way to Calcutta. One party of them, when questioned, stated that they came from the Jullundur district. They were going to a new country but they had only the vaguest notion where or what it was, though they knew that there was a town called Victoria, and they recognised British Columbia when asked if that was the name of the country.

They had been told they would be at sea for five or six weeks.

All these men were free emigrants and had not been recruited by any agency. Their brothers had written that it was a splendid country and advised them to come, and they were paying their own passages.

Most of them had from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in cash with them. They had left their families behind, and it is reported that from some villages as many as 60 men had emigrated.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

Committee for Terminal Station Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. H. P. Burt, Manager of the East Bengal State Railway, on conclusion of the Railway Conference at Simla, will proceed to Rangoon to attend a Committee to suggest improvements in arrangements at the terminal station of the Burma Railways at Rangoon.

EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

Shocks of earthquake were felt this morning at Muzafferpur and Darjeeling.

A big flight of locusts passed over Jherria a few days ago.

JUNAGAD DEWAN'S CASE.

Arrival of the Political Agent.

THE STORY OF THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, OCTOBER 10.

Mr. Fitzgerald, C.S.I., the Agent to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Fitzgerald arrived at the Railway Station at 1 o'clock to-day. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the battery drawn outside the station. He was met on the platform by His Highness the Nawab and Shahzada Sherzamankhanji, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, I.C.S., the Dewan and other State officials. The Agent, accompanied by His Highness and the Dewan drove to Rasulmanzil escorted by the Nawab's body-guard. The Nawab pays a private visit to Mr. Fitzgerald at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Commission met to-day at 2 o'clock Messrs. Gazdar and Ghandy being the only Commissioners, Mr. Fakir, the Secretary, read a letter from Mr. Gullam Mahomed Munshi resigning his post of Commissioner. It stated :—"When His Highness the Nawab proposed to put me on the Commission I accepted the appointment as a mark of His Highness confidence. I bore no ill-will to the accused and was not then aware that Mr. Purshotamrai had any such notion himself. On the contrary at Rajkot, after his retirement from Junagad in 1903 he visited me and by such visits and by other acts and conduct he led me to believe that he knew I bore no ill-will, I, however, have seen this morning certain allegations, regarding me contained in the representation submitted by Mr. Purshotamrai and received by His Highness late on the evening of 7th instant. I feel I will consult my position and self-respect best by no longer continuing on the situation in which my impartiality and honesty of purpose are unjustly and groundlessly impugned. This is not the occasion when I can with any propriety discuss the merrits of the allegations and circumstances on which the representation concerning me is made."

An Hazur order accepting the resignation was also read.

The reply to the Diwan's telegram intimating that the grounds of accused's objections were now removed and that he should appear before the Commission for trial was received from Mr. Purshotamrai. The reply is as under :—"Your telegram that Mr. Munshi no longer is on the Commission and that another Secretary has been appointed. But as wired yesterday our other grounds detailed in our representation make it imperative that the Commission should consist of British officers lent by Government. Those objections still existing we cannot admit that our client has now no shadow of excuse. We now propose to appeal to the Governor's Agent for which we must ask for time. We on behalf of our client absolutely deny the truth of the vague charges of which copy has been sent to us, but under the circumstances mentioned in our representation we cannot obtain from this Commission, sitting in Junagad, a just or impartial trial."

Mr. Hormasji Wadia, Barrister, appeared for the prosecution while the defence was not represented On the Commissioners taking their seat Mr. Wadia observed that in reply to the Dewan's telegram the accused had declined to appear before the Commission for trial. Referring to Mr. Munshi's resignation he said that Mr. Purshotamrai's representation was received late on the night of 7th instant. When counsel read it he thought it his duty to apprise Mr. Munshi of the allegations made against him. Mr. Munshi very properly withdrew from a position where his impartiality was impeached. As to the Secretary there was no more allegations than the statement that he happened to be a nephew of Mr. Chotalall Buxey. The State appointed him because he was a Judicial officer of the State, but as Mr. Manecklal was wanted in connection with the Agent's arrival Mr. Fakir was appointed Secretary in his place. Accused had no ground to decline to appear before the Commission, the administration having met him in the fairest way. Accused had not ventured to say a word against Mr. Ghandhy nor could anything be said against the President. Counsel then drew the attention of the Commission to a telegram from the accused asking his denial to the charges to be recorded.

Then the President said that so far as he and his learned colleague, Mr. Ghandhy, were concerned they regretted they were deprived of the very valuable assistance of Mr. Munshi in consequence of the latter's resignation. It was a well known fact that when a barrister ascended the bench he left all prejudices and set on the bench with an unbiased mind. The Commissioners were sure if Mr. Munshi had continued to be one of their colleagues he would have discharged his duty as faithfully and impartially as they themselves hoped to do. The President also regretted the absence of the accused before them. If he was represented by counsel the Commission would have material assistance in coming to a right conclusion. He was sorry to be deprived of such assistance. As regarded the accused's request for time till he had appealed to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor, the President said the Commission had no power to deal with it. It was entirely with His Highness to grant or refuse a postponement. Before any such order was issued the Commission would go on with the inquiry. Mr. Wadia remarked that it was not contemplated to give any time and the idea of appointing two British Officers alone as Commissioners, it was decided, could not be entertained. In the constitution of the Agency there was nothing to enable the Agent at Rajkot to sit in appeal on any decision of His Highness. The Nawab was the highest and independent authority in Junagad. Coming to the main question Mr. Wadia said he might say that Mr. Purshotamrai had enjoyed for a number of years a very high position as a principal servant of the State, and it was an unpleasant thing to prosecute such a person and the counsel's responsibility of duty was enhanced by the non-appearance of accused.

In giving the facts of the case Mr. Wadia said that on 22nd July last one Jamnadas Virji filed an information before the First Class Magistrate of Junagad complaining against three persons, namely Mr. Purshotamrai, his brother Narsing Prasad and his cousin Doorga Prasad. The complaint was that in Samvat 1948, that is in 1892, when Nawab Bahadurjung died and the present Nawab succeeded him Rs 1,53,000 were carried away from the city of Junagad. The money was taken away in the shape of hundies to the shop of accused's brother in Bombay. The amount was credited to a nameless account. The sum finally went to Mr. Purshotamrai and there was a separate entry made of those hundies in books. To this information were attached three other documents ; one was a copy of a letter in which all the facts—now alleged by the prosecution were mentioned. Another was a letter from one of the Munims of Narsing Prasad's firm to Mr. Purshotamrai. Thus the charge of malicious prosecution did not sustain against the administration as the facts were written on documents which existed 14 years ago ; much less a charge of fabrication would be sustained against the State. The charge against Mr. Purshotamrai was that of dishonestly misappropriating the money belonging to the State at the time he was a State servant. Certain books and documents being necessary a search warrant was issued. Taking into consideration Mr. Purshotamrai's position the Magistrate while ordering the warrant endorsed it with a remark that if Narsing Prasad's books of accounts for the year 1892 were produced the police should not search the house. But the police were told that those books were taken by Mr. Purshotamrai to Rajkot. Narsing Prasad was allowed to proceed to Rajkot in the company of Police Officers, the books were then brought and placed before the Diwan, but the latter said they were wanted by the Magistrate and the Police Officers in charge of the warrant should be given those books. Counsel next referred to a deposition made by Narsing Prasad in a case against one of his Munims. There he had admitted the anonymous account. Counsel referred to the proceedings before the Dewan when accused unfortunately took up a defiant position and after making the admission that the Rs. 1,53,000 were paid by the Vizier to be converted into 153 currency notes of thousand rupees each, the accused defied his master whose servant he was and whose subject he is. The accused pleaded that the charges were an invention and a fabrication and that a discovery after a perid of fourteen years could not be a genuine one might be replied to that during fourteen years Mr. Purshotamrai was the most powerful man in Junagadh and that no one dared say anything against him. As to fabrication counsel submitted that if accused's enemies chose they could have done it better when Mr. Purshotamrai had freshly fallen. Counsel had not finished his remarks at 5-30 and the Commission adjourned till to-morrow.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

CONFUSION IN THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

American Competition.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

VERBAL WARFARE.

THERE has been sad confusion in our dramatic world of late. The dovecots have been generally fluttered. There seems to have been some electrical influence in the air that has driven everybody in any way connected with the drama or varieties out on the war-path. Mr. Arthur Bourchier, that most estimable of actor managers, started the ball rolling when he denied the equally estimable critic of *The Daily News* entrance into the Garrick Theatre. Then Mr. William Archer took up the battle for the critics and soundly chastised Mr. Bourchier in numerous columns of solidly written matter. Mr. Bourchier replied in the same strain and at this juncture in the controversy the Mr. Beerbohm intervened with the unkind suggestion that the English language should be enriched by an additional verb "to bouch," *i.e.*, "to advertise oneself with great industry but less discretion." The upshot of all this unpleasantness was that the whole army of unhappy critics were not invited by Mr. Bourchier to the initial performance of Mr. W. J. Locke's clever play "The Morals of Marcus." A further outcome has been that *The Tatler*, an enterprising weekly journal, invited Mr. Bourchier to act as their dramatic critic. Mr. Bourchier consented and his criticism of the Mr. Tree's production of "The Winter's Tale" has been the event of the week.

ACTOR MANAGER AS CRITIC.

Thus for the first time in history we enjoy the spectacle of an actor manager turned critic. But really Mr. Bourchier is a little dull in his new role. He is scrupulously kind to his colleagues behind the footlights. One dictum of his, however, is certainly naive and rather amusing. He says :—"In commenting upon the acting of a play the critic must always try to distinguish between the actor and his part." I hardly fancy that this grave announcement will come with the shock of revelation to many of us. We seem to have learnt something of the same kind in the nursery of criticism ; some of us, perhaps, at a period when Mr. Bourchier was disporting himself in another nursery, in days before he was troubled with the cares of theatre management and the sinful ways of "dramatic reporters."

THE NEW GAIETY BURLESQUE.

The new play at the Gaiety is to be a gorgeous production. I have seen a rehearsal and I can assure you that all past records are this time really to be beaten. The piece is styled "Alladin" and many amiable people have for this reason foolishly rushed into print with announcements to the effect that the new play will be in manner and method a reproduction of old burlesque, just as it was in the times of Nellie Farren, Royce and Leslie. On the contrary the new "Alladin" will rather be a burlesque of old burlesque. The story is thoroughly up-to-date, modern and amusing, whilst the music should soon hold all London captive to its melodious spell. Miss Connie Ediss is to be the "Spirit of the Lamp,"—a somewhat Juno-like spirit perhaps, and with a decidedly pronounced cockney accent, but still remarkably amusing. The dresses are magnificent and the chorus ladies all that connoisseurs of daintiness and beauty can possibly desire.

MR. EDWARDES AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

Unfortunately Mr. George Edwardes has additional cares to those of producing "Alladin" to burden his mind. In course of conversation with me, he complained bitterly of the methods adopted by rival managers of transatlantic origin. Mr. Edwardes tells me that members of the Gaiety chorus have received offers of an absurdly extravagant character to induce them to leave his theatre. As much as £8 and £10 a week has been offered to attractive chorus girls on the condition that they join rival productions. A tiny child who will be remembered dancing with Miss Gertie Millar in the song "Rotterdam," one of the chief features in "The Spring Chicken," was approached with an offer of £10 a week. The Americans have unlimited capital, says Mr. Edwardes, and they are endeavouring to capture the English stage root and branch, and he complains that the means they employ towards this end are contrary to every tradition of the theatrical profession. To-day, he informs me, no sooner has a particular feature or song became an acknowledged success in one of his productions than it is immediately imitated with a faithfulness that is as daring as it is remarkable. Mr. Edwardes has, since our conversation, been expressing himself on these several points very forcibly in cold print, so in writing thus I am betraying no confidences.

"THE BEAUTY OF BATH."

I witnessed the return this week of Seymour Hicks and charming Ellaline Terriss to the cast of "The Beauty of Bath ;" who at the Aldwych Theatre seems to have established herself as a permanent favourite in the affections of the public. The charming Ellaline sang a new song, whilst her irrepressible husband romped through his part with his usual unflagging high spirits. He sang "Mr. Chamberlain" to a dozen encores and introduced innumerable new topical allusions. The audience, I noticed, were particularly keen on "Mr. Chamberlain," perhaps because an official announcement had at last been made telling us that the statesman, who remains as when in office, the principal political figure in the public's eye, was really recovering from his long and serious illness.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FOOTBALLERS.

The great event in the sporting world this week, of course, has been the arrival of the eagerly expected South African Rugby team. Captained by Mr. Paul Roos, the men, who number twenty-eight, are a particularly fine set of fellows. Great things are expected of them, but whether they will reach the remarkably high standard of the epoch-making New Zealanders must for the present remain a matter for conjecture. All the players are South African, born and bred, and like their New Zealand predecessors they have arrived here with a war-cry. This has a weird and fearsome sound and on enquiry I was informed that it is spelt thus :—"Igamityko, Gee, Gee, Gee." The men speak either English or Dutch, but at their first practice game which I witnessed it was mostly Dutch. The team, at first glance, appears to be a very speedy set of fellows and in passing they show particular smartness, handling the ball with remarkable dexterity. They are experts in kicking also whether at the place or the drop and have a fine command in dribbling.

ASSOCIATION.

Amateur Association Football has hardly yet started, but all the professional clubs have been actively engaged during the last three weeks. General surprise has been expressed at the success of the two new clubs in the Southern League, Leyton and Crystal Palace. But indeed all the London clubs are doing well. Chelsea are certainly going strong for first League honours, and should they be successful, this season, next year will witness record crowds at Stamford Bridge. How the small local and district amateur organisations are facing against this great wave of popular professionalism which is sweeping over London and the South generally, it is hard to determine. But to my personal knowledge many once prosperous little clubs, can now hardly scrape together a team. The players prefer spending their spare time in watching the fortunes of the big local professionals. This cannot make for a healthy spirit of sport, but nevertheless it is an indubitable sign of the times. Amongst the larger amatuer clubs who have started their season, the London Caledonians are doing well, whilst much is expected of the New Crusaders who last year enjoyed such a wonderful record.

OTHER PASTIMES.

The feature of the grass season for lawn-tennis, which came practically to an end for this year with the finish of the Eastbourne and Hythe meetings, was the defeat of the brothers Doherty for the doubles championship. It is generally admitted that R. F. Doherty was the weak point in the partnership, but in my opinion the famous brothers have shown deterioration in their doubles game for some considerable time past. H. L. Doherty remains a magnificent tactician in the singles and his execution is still worthy to maintain him champion for another five successive years. Every one is talking of the unqualified success which has attended the tournament for the Autumn Challenge Cup at the grounds of the Rugby Polo Club. The Hon. Ivor Guest, M. P., is spoken of as playing a magnificent game at back. He certainly has a habit of always playing for the winning team. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has been unanimously re-elected president of the Hockey Association, who, I am told, have entered into an Anglo-French agreement similar to the one already existing between the Rugby Football Union and the French Rugby Union. If this is true the news is excellent. Nothing can tend to a greater extent to promote the present cordial relations and understanding between the two countries than the constant meeting of their young men in friendly rivalry at international sport.

R. C.

THE DREAM AND THE BUSINESS. *

"John Oliver Hobbes'" Last Work.

The premature death of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has deprived us of one of our most attractive writers of fiction. Mrs. Craigie was never dull ; her style was vivacious, at times brilliant ; her plots were well conceived and well worked out ; her delineation of character was exceptionally clever. In this last respect she was most remarkable. She shows us the working of the god in each machine No action, no emotion, no desire is merely recorded ; its motive is always explained, analysed and laid bare with a candour so clear that at times it seems almost impertinent. We seem to be listeners at a confessional.

Mrs. Craigie's success as an authoress was, unfortunately, somewhat marred by the fact that there were always clouds in her skies. Over all her work Melancholy cast her sombre mantle. She deals so much with Love misplaced and disappointed, so little with Love joyous and triumphant. And though she speaks so much, through her men and women, of Religion,—its consolation, its power to comfort, ennoble and restrain,—there is little joyousness in it. It more often brings, not peace, but a sword. No doubt, much of Mrs. Craigie's own bitter experience is writ large in her writings. Alas, that it was so bitter, and that it was able to somewhat obscure the brilliancy of her genius !

"The Dream and the Business" is merely a story of the lives and loves of a few ordinary individuals. Jim and Sophy Firmalden, the children of a Non-conformist Minister ; Lessard, a musical genius ; Nannie Cloots, an actress ; Lord Marlesford and his wife Tessa,—these are the *dramatis personæ*.

At a chapel concert Lessard sings ; is introduced to Sophy Firmalden and straightway falls in love. "Whoever loved that loved not at first sight ?" said Shakespeare. Mrs. Craigie's comment is a follows : "It was one of those sudden natural passions which overmaster ploughmen and artists, that is to say, the primitive and the complex. But the correctly civilised, who come between these extremes, escape the peril of that flame ; they may get a little scorched, nothing more." A few letters and a few meetings, and Lessard declares his love, and at the same time tells Sophy that he is a married man whose wife separated from him eight years ago. One would have to be twenty, romantic, in love for the first time, and trained in a severe school to realise the anguish of Sophy's mind on hearing this. Lessard had much to say, but of what avail are words at such a moment ? Lessard had so often trodden "the primrose path of dalliance,"—had always "lived easily among light souls," and could not realize how a declaration of love from a man in his position would strike a girl like Sophy. Sophy refuses to see him again. For her "the episode had been sudden and irresistible' says our authoress, "while the pain of it was eternal and merciless." Jim Firmalden became engaged to Nannie Cloots, the actress,—beautiful, vulgar, foolish, heartless and v

far off against the pale blue light. There were low arched bridges over streams; square white houses with grey shutters; walled gardens for fruit; farms and thatched cottages. Here, the spires were narrow and slate-covered; there were low hills and long white winding roads, short apple trees and calm meadows. The soil chequered by cultivation into grey, green, yellow and brown tracts, gave a curious orderliness to nature."

Mrs. Craigie's art has never been more admirable than in this, her last book. It is sad to think of it as her last.

THE DADY SETT TRUST PROPERTIES.

Suit to Remove a Trustee.

On the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott has passed a consent order in the suit filed by the Advocate General at the relation of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Dr. Khurshedjee Nowrojee Sahiar, and Mr. Sorabjee Cursetjee Dadysett, against Mr. Heerjee Ardesir Dady and Mr. K. R. Cama, in which the plaintiff prayed, among other things, that the first defendant may be removed from his office of trustees of an indenture of 12th March 1874, and from his position as manager of the trust properties, that he may be ordered to account for his past management; that new trustees may be appointed of the trusts; that the validity of the indenture of 12th March 1874, may be considered and determined; that a receiver may be appointed to collect and receive the rents, income and profits of the trust properties; that the second defendant may be ordered to account for his trusteeship and to make good all sums of money, which he has allowed the first defendant to make away with, etc. The Hon. the Advocate General appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Padshaw for the first, and Mr. J.B. Kanga for the second defendant.

The plaintiff said that prior to 12th March 1874, Ardesir Cursetjee Dady was in possesion of premises at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane and other premises at Chowpatty, on which a Tower of Silence and other buildings were built, etc. On the 12th March 1874, he executed an indenture, by which the properties were conveyed to Mr. C. W. Prescott on trust, and were afterwards conveyed to Ardesir Cursetjee Dady and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama. It appeared from the recitals in the indenture that Dady Nusserwanjee was the owner of the property, and that in 1782, he erected thereon and dedicated to public charitable and religious purposes a temple known as Dady Sett's fire-temple; that he also erected a Tower of Silence for the reception, after death, of the bodies of the members of his family. Reference was made to other charity properties. Plaintiff said that he was, if it was desirable to do so, willing to accept the trusts created by the indenture as being the trusts on which the indentures were settled, but resumed to himself the right to insist on the original trusts created in respect of the premises. Ardasir Cursetjee died in 1874, and since then the first defendant had insisted on having the sole and exclusive management of the trust premises, and had not rendered any accounts. The defendants were the present trustees of the indenture. The second defendant had not been allowed to take any part in the management beyond making his signatures on documents when necessary. The taxes due to the Municipality in respect of the trust premises had not been paid. Plaintiff said that the income of the trust premises was large and sufficient to pay the taxes; and the defendants had been guilty of a breach of trust in not paying the same. The second defendant wished to retire from the trust; and no one can be induced to act as a trustee with the first defendant, having regard to the provisions of the indenture.

The first defendant made a long written statement, denying the material allegations made against his management of the trust properties. He submitted to the court whether the plaintiff had any cause of action with reference to several of the matters mentioned in the plaint. Under the provisions of the indenture, this defendant was not bound to render accounts to any one, but as a matter of fact, had kept true and proper accounts, and had always been willing to show them to persons interested in the trusts. This defendant indignantly denied that he had appropriated to his own use any part of the income of the trust property. He was willing and even anxious that the trust with reference to properties in Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, Hornby Road, and Santoors should be put on a sound legal basis.

By the consent order, which his Lordship passed, Mr. Framroz R. Joshi was appointed receiver, without security and without remuneration, of the trust properties, except the Chowpatty property, where the first defendant is to be allowed to reside, and is to hand over to the receiver the surplus of the monthly rents and profits derived therefrom after deducting Rs. 40 for the monthly expenses of the property including the Tower of Silence. Messrs. Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama are authorised to take a transfer of the charge created in favour of the Bombay Municipality by a decree of this Court, on their satisfying the amount of the decree in suit 331 of 1905. Receiver to collect all rents and profits of the properties, except the Chowpatty properties, and file suits. Costs to be costs in the cause. This order to be without prejudice to the rights and interests of the parties to the suit.

DEATH OF MR. SIRCAR.

Notable Calcutta Citizen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 10.

The death occurred at his residence, in Calcutta this morning, of Nalin Behari Sircar C. I. E., the head of the firm of Kerr Tarnck and Co. The deceased had been suffering for some time with kidney troubles and had temporarily improved during a short sojourn at Waltair, but this did not last long as after his return to Calcutta he grew worse and the doctors could do nothing for him. He was respected and liked by Europeans and Indians alike. His death is a great loss to the Indian community of Calcutta where he had served as Municipal Commissioner, Port Commissioner and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and was created C. I. E., by Lord Curzon for his services particularly in the Calcutta Corporation.

References were made to-day to the death of Mr. Nalin Behari Sircar at the Police Courts and the monthly Corporation meeting, which was adjourned without transacting any business after the Chairman's speech.

GOLD MINE RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 10.

The results of crushings at the Hutli (Nizam's) gold mines for September last are as follows :—

Quartz crushed 2,150 tons; gold obtained 905 ozs, tailings Cyanided 2,000 tons-gold obtained 268 ozs., making a total of 1,173 ozs., compared with 1,173 ozs., for August.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the state of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal or the week ending 11th Sept. 1906, as compared with the statement of 18th Sept, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 11. Rs. a. p.	Sept. 13. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,45,00,000 0 0	1,45,0 ,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,80,23,578 4 0	1,67,38,340 12 11
Other Deposits, &c	12,27,04,633 12 0	12,53,73, 57 4 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	12,96,788 1 4	8,45,472 8 3
Sundries	18,44,027 9 2	21,93,716 0 10
Rs.	17,84,87,102 11 6	17,96,49,086 11 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,00,44,626 0 0	93,49,952 0 0
Other authorised Investments	56,23,178 0 0	96,19,764 0 0
Loans on Govts. and other authorised Securities	3,63,70,677 5 7	3,74,20,958 3 8
Accounts of Credit on do.	3,22,02,940 11 6	3,58,92,682 12 9
Bills discounted &c	3,35,20,518 0 0	1,05,61,498 14 1
Balances with other Banks	11,05,775 9 6	10,49,216 14 6
Bullions	... ...	... ...
Due Stock	18,37,769 10 9	18,34,138 2 7
Stamps	11,717 0 10	11,494 10 10
Sundries	6,39,261 10 1	6,28,719 2 8
	13,73,09,665 15 11	13,16,70,354 5 1
Cash &c., at Head Office	5,11,57,436 11 1	4,79,79,332 5 11
Do. at Branches	... ...	... ...
Rs.	17,84,87,102 11 0	17,96,49,086 11 0

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,15,444	Decrease
Do. at Branches	7,68,873	Do.
Other Deposits	26,67,519	Increase
Post Bills	4,50,286	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	13,98,089	Decrease
Loans	3,50,081	Increase
Accounts of Credit	33,89,742	Do.
Mercantile Bills	19,22,940	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	48,28,063	Do.
Do. at Branches	30,14,899	Do.

Mr. Chang, the Chinese High Commissioner, who has been staying in the Chumbi Valley, is expected to reach Gyantse on his way to Lhassa in October 14th.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

The Late Mr. Justice Tyebjee and Others.

A GENERAL meeting of Bombay citizens, called by the Bombay Presidency Association, was held last evening in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss sustained, not only by the communities to which they belonged, but by the whole country, in the deaths of the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, and Mr. A. M. Bose, and to send to their respective families letters of sympathy in their bereavement.

Much interest was manifested in the proceedings by members of the different native communities of the city; and the large hall was filled to its utmost capacity. The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, president of the Association, was in the chair; and on the platform seats were provided for the speakers, among them being Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. A. M. Jinnah, Mr. D. E. Padhye, Mr. D. E. Watcha, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh, Mr. R. B. Majmudar, Mr. Bloch, Mr. Laloobhoy Samaldass, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. G. K. Godgil, Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Professor R. Paranjepe, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla, Mr. Venayak N. Sankerseth, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Aknath R. Khote, Mr. Furdoonji, Banaji, Mr. Rustomji Mistry, Rao Bahadur C. B. Vaidya, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. Marhand N. Mehta, Mr. Manmohanram K. Mehta, Mr. V. S. Bhandarker, Mr. K. W. Bhatt, Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Mr. Lalji Ramji, Mr. Vrajlal Bhagwandass Seth, Mr. J. H. J. Rustomji, Mr. V. R. Dikshit, Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass, Mr. M. N. Thakore, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Mr. Parbhoodass B. Nagerseth, of Bhavnagar, Mr. Janardhan J. Gopal, Mr. Lakhmidass Bhimjee, Mr. Mansocklal M. Moonshi, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Riassoddin and others.

SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.

Sir Pherozeshah in opening the proceedings said the great services of the three great Indians whose loss they had met there to deplore would be recounted to those present by the gentlemen into whose hands, a proposition for that purpose had been placed. He for one could only give them one or two personal recollections of these three great men. With regard to Mr. Bose, perhaps the Bombay public was not so familiar with him and his achievements as of the other two. Some of them who had the privilege of hearing an address given by him in Bombay some years ago could not but have recognised that he was a man of great gifts and accomplishment,—a man of great heart and mind—who loved his country devotedly and who worked arduously, zealously and enthusiastically for their social, political and educational advancement. He (Sir Pherozeshah) had since met Mr Bose on many occasions and he had found that there was nothing wonderful that all his countrymen in Bengal looked upon him not only as a patriot, but as a saintly patriot. But with regard to Mr. Tyabji and Mr. Bonnerji they were to him lifelong friends, and close and intimate as their friendship was, it had remained unbroken without a hitch or a disturbance up to the dates of their deaths. They all three were in England studying for the Bar at the same time, and he (the speaker) could himself observe that the foundation of the greatness of his two friends was laid during the arduous studies which they underwent in England. Perhaps Mr. Tyebji did not take so active a part in public affairs at that young age as Mr. Bonnerji did. He was instrumental with their old and revered friend and patriot Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji, in starting the London Indian Society which afterwards developed into the East India Association. There he showed rare promise of the public spirit which afterwards developed to such an extent as they knew in the course of a career of about half a century. Mr. Tyebji came out before the speaker and took his place at the Bar which he had adorned afterwards in a manner with which they were all familiar and at which time they were shortly joined by the late lamented Mr. Telang. It was that close intimacy which association at the Bar had brought them together, discovered for them that with regard to all public affairs they really entertained convictions and sympathies almost of the same character. There they laid the foundations of the convictions which had ever since lasted all their public lives. He (the speaker) thanked God that in those days he was associated with such a Hindu as Mr. Telang or with another such Hindu as Mr. Bonnerji, and with such a Mahomedan as Mr. Tyebji, because in their association with each other as Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee, that he came to recognise, that however good Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans they might determine to be, there was a higher plane of life in which they forgot all their differences as Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees, all distinctions of caste, creed and religion. They came to work together in the public cause not as Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans, but as soldiers in the public cause standing side by side doing their best to further according to their lights the interests of the common country to which they belonged and which they loved. When in 1874 Mr. Telang and himself made up their mind that the Presidency required a political association of an active character, it was to Mr. Budrudin they applied as the representative of the third community to which he belonged to join them in establishing and organising it. Mr. Budrudin had no hesitation at a time when he had begun to lay the foundation of a large practice, in placing himself into their hands and joining the Association. He began his political career as Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association. He was not able to recount the services rendered by Mr. Tyebji by his sound and temperate advice which was always at their disposal during all the events, some of which were of very momentous character. Many of those present might still remember the remarkable fluency of language with which Mr. Budrudin pleaded the cause of the country, and the persuasive logic which found its way into the hearts and minds of his hearers. Again it was with the greatest pleasure and sympathy that Mr. Budrudin undertook the presidentship of the Indian National Congress at Madras, and how well he acquitted himself on that occasion was known to all who had taken the trouble of reading the records of the Congress. The words of wisdom which he then spoke might be read with benefit and advantage by every Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan up to the present day. He thought people could not do better than peruse the wise and sagacious advice he gave on that great occasion. How firmly he adhered to the conviction with which he and the speaker started their public lives would be evidenced from the fact that in spite of whatever that was said against the Congress, and despite the fact that he had been raised to the bench of the High Court, while speaking at the Mahomedan Educational Conference he said frankly, independently and emphatically that his views about the Congress had remained absolutely unchanged. (Applause). As he had said by becoming a common citizen of this Great Empire it was not necessary that they should cease to be active and useful members of the community to which they might belong, and well did Mr. Budrudin exemplify this in the great interest he took in the advancement of education among the Mahomedan community. He rendered most invaluable services which could be rendered to that community by establishing the Anjuman-i-Islam and the schools under it. With regard to Mr. Bonnerji, Sir Pherozeshah said he was a man of the highest professional reputation. He became almost the leading member of the Calcutta Bar, but his services to the country, were as strenuous and as well directed and as sagacious as of any Indian who had devoted himself to the advancement of the interests of this country. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Indian National Congress, and whether he subsequently attended the sittings of the Congress or not, it was thoroughly recognised by all interested in its cause that his active advice, his sagacious help, and even his pocket were always at the service of anything that was required for the purpose of advancing and encouraging the political, social and educational interests of this country. (Applause.)

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the first resolution. He said :—Gentlemen, I have the melancholy duty of moving the first resolution. It runs as follows :—"That this meeting desire to place on record its deep sense of the heavy loss sustained, not only by the communities to which they belonged, but by the whole country in the deaths of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, and Mr. Anand Mohan Bose. They all three worked all their lives faithfully and zealously for the steady advancement of the public interest in all directions—Social, Educational and Political—and conferred lasting benefits on their own communities as well as their fellow-countrymen throughout India. Gentlemen, it is a singular misfortune that we have to mourn to-day the loss of three of our great public men who passed away within the last few months. To the citizens of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji was a familiar figure. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji and Mr. Anand Mohan Bose, being Calcutta men, were less familiar. By their acts and wide sympathies, however, all these three men belonged, not to one city, or to one part of the country, but to all India. Every Indian citizen has reason to be proud of their success in life, to be grateful for their services and to mourn their loss. All three were highminded, genuine patriots, men of high principles and broad sympathies, of solid culture and lofty aims, withal, of sound and sober judgment, and practical common sense. Though cherishing high aims and aspirations, they were not unpractical visionaries. They worked for no petty ends, or sordid objects. They were wise in counsel, and unerring in judgment. They possessed a true grasp of the wants and capacities of people. They knew exactly what was possible and desirable, and they framed their demands to suit the measure of our aptitudes. All three were men of towering and dignified personalities, who by the solid character they had established, exercised a sobering and restraining influence on all persons with whom they came into contact. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that all three were lawyers, educated in England, and all three rose to the top of their professions in their respective careers. Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji was, as you know, the first Indian Barrister on this side of India. He was called to the Bar in 1867, and until about 1879 devoted himself exclusively to his profession. He built up an extensive practice, and earned a solid reputation as a sound and able lawyer. When the Presidency Association was formed, he was induced by the late Mr. Justice Telang and our present President to join them in political work. Ever since Mr. Tyabji was in the front rank of our political workers. He was generally the first leading speaker at every public meeting, and distinguished himself for close reasoning, sober statement, and fearless independence. He was a warm supporter of the Congress, and presided at the third session held in Madras. When the Congress passed through the first stages of opposition and misunderstanding, when Government officers looked upon it with distrust and even with anger, and when many Mahomedans were not awake to its utility Mr. Badruddin Tyebji stood firm as a rock, and fearlessly supported the Congress. In 1895 he was raised to the Bench. From that time he ceased to take active part in political movements, but though thus disabled from active participation, he seized opportunities like the Educational Conference to speak out his mind, and then spoke in no uncertain sound. In other directions too, he did much useful work. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a couple of years, and though the demands of his profession prevented him from being an assiduous worker, he added enlightenment and interest to the debates on most important questions. He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and helped the framing and maturing of the Local Self Government Acts. He was a member of the Senate and the Syndicate of Bombay University and took an active and enlightened interest in the Educational questions that came up for discussion. He helped in improving the constitution of the Government Law School. To his own community his most important and abiding service was the foundation and development of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam and the Anjuman High School. As a Judge he fully maintained his reputation for sound scholarship in Law, for clear and penetrating judgment, scrupulous impartiality, uprightness and independence. He possessed the confidence of the Bench, the Bar and the public. I have thus dwelt at some length on the career of Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji. The other two gentlemen, Mr W. C. Bonnerji and Mr. Anand Mohan Bose have had careers not less distinguished. In dealing with them I shall be brief, not from want of regard or interest, but from my lack of personal knowledge about the details of their lives. Mr. W. C. Bonnerji was for long the leader of the Calcutta Bar, and his practice was so lucrative that a Judgship was no temptation to him. Outside the sphere of his profession he did most useful work in connection with the Oriental Seminary. In politics his most striking service was his staunch championship of the Congress. He was one of the founders of that movement, was President of the Presidency Association throughout its sincere and hearty supporter. He helped the Congress not only by sage counsel but by indefatigable work, and pecuniary help. The British Parliamentary Committee was another institution which received his liberal support. His Presidential addresses were models of temperate statesmen and inspiring ideals. His message to the Congress last year at Benares may still be fresh in your minds. Mr. Anand Mohan Bose was a patriot of the same cast and calibre. He, too, was educated in England. He was a scholar of St. John's, Cambridge, and was fifth Wrangler of his time. He was highly respected as a scholar, and at the Calcutta Bar he achieved a position of great eminence. He was a man of saintly character, and his most important work lay in the social and religious spheres. He was one of the founders of the Sadharama Brahma Samaj, and was its most zealous and steady worker. He was an educationist too. He founded one of the City Colleges, Calcutta. He was thrice member of the Bengal Legislative Council. As an active political worker his activity chiefly lay in guiding the councils of the Indian Association, of which he was one of the founders, and first secretary. He presided at the Madras Congress of 1898. Sir Henry Cotton, who knew him for 30 years, has written an appreciation of his life and character in a recent issue of *India*. After dwelling on the chief events of Mr. Bose's life, Sir Henry concludes : "The sweetness of his disposition, the high moral tone which marked his public character, the spiritual force which breathed through all his life and action, produced a boundless influence on all with whom he came in contact, and the people of India whose cause he so valiantly advocated in every department of thought and conduct, are sensibly poorer from his death." Of Mr W. C. Bonnerji, Mr Hume writes in similar terms : "No Indian in my time," says Mr. Hume, "has left a more honoured name." Of his country, No Indian living can exactly fill his place, or be to the reform movement in the future what he has been to it in the past, and if India mourns his departure, as mourn she will, she will rightly grieve for one who loved from the bottom of his true heart, and, in total disregard of his own personal interests, did everything he possibly could during the last twenty years to raise the position and further the interests of her people." Mr. Hume makes a feeling reference to his personal friendship, and expresses the sense of his loss in most touching terms, "Suffice it to say," says Mr Hume, "That in my case he was one of the truest and best of friends that I have ever had. There was no conceivable serious trouble in which I should not have gone to him unhesitatingly, certain of advice, and of any assistance, I required, and of the truest and most active sympathy, and now that he has passed away, I see clearly that nothing to me will be ever quite the same again." Such is the testimony of European observers and associates of our countrymen. Mr. Bonnerji and Mr. Bose. It would be easy to multiply similar testimony for our citizen, Mr. Budruddin Tyabji. Yesterday his remains which recently arrived from England were borne to their last resting place amid universal grief, and attended by representatives of all the communities of Bombay. All present showed an evident consciousness of the immensity of their loss. Gentlemen, the three worthies who have departed leave us valuable lessons for our guidance. They all possessed a kind of family likeness in their patriotism. Though warm and genuine lovers of their country they had a true perception of the limits and possibilities of our progress. They all agreed in warning us that our true security lay in the path of constitutional reform, and within strict lines of moderation, and self-restraint. Like the late Mr. Telang and Mr. Ranade, the three patriots whose loss we mourn to-day, were some of the master-builders of the fabric of the Congress. They have laid down the lines on which the fabric should be further reared, and we, as their successor, would best venerate their memory by following in their footsteps. They have bequeathed to us a momentous trust. We must in our days vigilantly guard it and augment its value. In any case we must hand over the trust to our successors unimpaired.

THE HON'BLE MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, in seconding the proposition, remarked that the men whose loss they had met that afternoon to mourn were men who had always done their level best to promote their country's advancement in all directions. He did not wish to take up the time of the meeting by saying much about Messrs. Bose and Bonnerjee, because he had not the honour of their personal acquaintance. But he wished to associate himself with the President and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in the tribute which they had paid to them for the important and valuable services they rendered during their life-time in the cause of their country (Applause). The speaker confined his observations to the late Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, with whom he had the honour of coming often in personal contact and with whose work he was pretty familiar.

He advocated, all the time that he could spare, the promotion of education amongst his co-religionists. Till his end, he was associated prominently with the Anjuman-i-Islam, in the founding of which he had a prominent share. They were aware that the Anjuman at present devoted its energies to the promotion of education amongst the Musalmans. All the work that the Anjuman had accomplished was because of the valuable assistance and co-operation of the earnest effort and zeal which Mr. Justice Tyebji introduced in its work. He did not think that there could be the least doubt that Mr. Justice Tyebjee was the best type of an educated, enlightened, broad-minded and patriotic Musalman. The loss that the Mahomedan community had suffered by Mr. Tyabjee's death was irreparable. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. C. H. SETALVAD.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, in supporting the proposition, said he would not here dilate upon the qualities of the late Mr. Justice Tyebjee as a great judge which were impressed upon him as an advocate continuously practising before him, for sufficient had been said about them in other places. Although holding office, he took a very keen interest in public affairs and anxiously followed public events. In the frequent opportunities he had in discussing these matters with him, what particularly struck him was Mr. Tyebjee's broad-based patriotism. His view of things was not parochial, or racial, or sectional, but strictly Indian. He never believed in special privileges and preferential treatment for any particular community, but firmly held that it was only by a general political advancement of the country worked by organisations in which all communities worked shoulder to shoulder, that India could advance. And he was very keen about fostering and improving the education of Mahomedans, so that that community might come in line with the other communities and jointly work with them. The memorable sentiments that he expressed when the Mahomedan Educational Conference was held in 1904 in this city were still fresh in their minds. Mr. Setalvad remembered well one occasion on which discussing a public question with him, Mr. Justice Tyebjee suddenly got up, and pacing the room with the old fire beaming in his eyes, he said (Mr. Setalvad very nearly recalled his words) "I long for the day when I can retire, and I am burning to join your ranks again and work for my country." But Providence had decreed otherwise. The death of such true and earnest patriots was a sad loss, and India would long feel the void created by their removal. (Applause.)

Mr. A. M. Jinnah, in further supporting the proposition, observed that at present their hearts were so full of feeling that it was not possible to express adequately their regret and the sorrow this country had felt and suffered losing three great men.

Mr. D. G. Padhye also supported the proposition.

MR. D. E. WATCHA.

Mr. D. E. Watcha, in supporting the proposition, said :Mr. Chairman,—I think, Sir, that next to yourself I may claim in this hall the privilege, of having enjoyed the close friendship of the three true and good men who have so silently passed away leaving the country all the poorer for their sad loss. The hand of the Reaper seemed to have been too busy in depriving us of these three distinguished countrymen of ours before their time when their need was the sorest. It was a cruel stroke of fate which cut them off so early, ere the good work which remained to the lot of each to be achieved was fully accomplished. But our will is not our own. It is the will of Him who is the giver of all life. All that remains to us, therefore, is to mournfully place on record the sense of that great loss which we, along with the rest of the country, have sustained by their untimely death. The speakers who have preceded me have borne most eloquent testimony, each from his own point of view, to the principal incidents of their public life extending over more than a quarter of a century. There remains for me but little to add to that testimony. As far as Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose is concerned, my friendship began with him during the second Congress at Calcutta, which, Sir, was held under your own distinguished Presidentship in 1890. But the more I came into contact with him personally and by correspondence the more his personality impressed me. His forensic ability in the profession he took up was well-known. But to me he seemed as if Nature had made him more to shine in the pulpit than in the forum. His cast of mind was such. There was to be perceived in him a deep sense of religious fervour which so often found itself revealed when preaching in his own Church the creed of which he was one of the strongest pillars. In him was to be discerned all the gentleness, all the reverential spirit and all that earnest piety which distinguish the man of God. The last time I had the privilege of meeting him was in his own house in Dharamtola in 1901. I can never forget that benign countenance, that extreme affability, and that polished courtesy with which he bade me goodbye, though even then he was far from well. And yet who would not admire that patriotism and that undying devotion which, in spite of extreme physical debility, impelled him to render what he deemed to be his last duty to his country and his countrymen. (Hear, hear.) What a pathetic figure he made, as was so feelingly described by the leading Bengalee organs of opinion, when almost in a dying condition, he was carried in a sedan chair to lay the foundation-stone of the Federation Hall which is destined to consecrate for ever the spirit of Swadeshism and keep its flame steadily burning among his people! This was Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, a fine specimen of a highly cultured and intellectual Bengalee who had strenuously and unselfishly devoted himself to the service of his country almost to the last hour of his death! Such a person deserves to live in the memory of us all. I need not say that my relations with Messrs. Budrudin Tyabji and W. C. Bonnerji were of a most intimate character. Indeed as far as the first-named is concerned the friendship might be said to be hereditary. His father and my father were next door neighbours, residing in Old Mody Street, Fort, Both were merchants and both had great regard for each other, as my father more than once used to tell me and recount some interesting reminiscences of the past. It was a curious coincidence that the sons became equally known to each other. More, My children in turn were friends of the late Mr. and Mrs. Tyabji and their children. And I for one am glad that this hereditary friendship with the members of the Tyabji family is continued from sire to son, so to say. Such ample justice has been already rendered with a wealth of details to his public life by the speakers who have preceded me that I find myself quite a bankrupt as to what I could say more. The only supplemental observation that suggests itself to me is this, Mr. Budrudin appeared to have been born a statesman. The more I knew him and the more I heard from his lips many an observation on the condition of the country, its administration, and the right and proper duty of ourselves as citizens, the deeper that conviction grew on me. Had his *Kismet* been cast elsewhere, say, in a great Native State, Hindu or Mahomedan, I am perfectly certain that Mr. Tyabji would have risen to fill the highest post. He would have been another Sir Salar Jung. There were in him all the great qualities which contribute towards the making of an eminent statesman—talents of a high order, political sagacity, tact, judgment, suavity of manners, and above all catholic sympathy. As a Moslem, he was devotedly attached to his creed, and thoroughly understood its ethics with a broad-mindedness and tolerance which deserve the highest praise. Moreover, his early training and education in England had had its great formative influence on his character which was all through discerned in his public life. As a westernised Mahomedan, he could not sit inactive without reforming his community. He rightly conceived that the first and most important element of social reform among his co-religionists was Education. The backwardness of Mahomedans in this respect he seems to have perceived from an early day; and he perseveringly endeavoured, and endeavoured with success, to lay the foundation of educational progress in his community. He chalked out the broad lines on which it should proceed. He knew well that reform meant reform first within his own domestic circle; and *pari passu* reform for the community by slow and easy gradients in other words, on the lines of least resistance. Thus it was that he first lighted the torch of social reform in his own family and later on held it aloft illumining the way for those who had his force of character and resolution to associate with him in that noble and most beneficent work. (Hear, hear.) We all know how his energies and efforts were directed towards the establishment of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and how these were crowned with success. It will for ever stand as an imperishable monument of his great social work. In the entire community of Mahomedans in India, he was recognised as a towering personality and a power, and influence for good. But more than a Mahomedan he was proud to call himself an India. His heart beat in unison with the aims and aspirations of our national organisation, while, his head had clear conceptions of the ultimate triumph of those objects. In his death, therefore, India, loses one of her best sons, a pillar of progress, justice, freedom, toleration and catholic sympathy. It is to be feared it would be long before the country discovers another Tyabji. There remains for me to add a few more words before I sit down with regard to Mr. W. C. Bonnerji. It has been said by the great English essayist and politician that the lineaments of the man are to be discerned in the child. Mr. Bonnerji was not a child in 1867. He was twenty-three years old, finishing his law course in London to qualify himself for the bar. But at that very young age he showed those lineaments which as he grew old made him so regarded and esteemed not by his own men of Bengal but by his countrymen throughout the land. Perhaps some of you are aware of that most excellent paper he read on Hindu law in London, before the London Society, and another, later on at the East India Association. The subject of the paper read before the last was no other than the one about which so much is being said and written at the present day, namely: "representative and responsible Government for India." To have read that most thoughtful, well informed, and highly interesting paper at the age of 23 showed what remarkable talents Mr. Bonnerji possessed. It would be out of place to refer to its salient points here, but Mr. Chairman, you at least were present there, along with Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, and could, therefore, speak from your personal experience as to the quality of that paper and the impression it produced on the hearers. Among them, there was that distinguished lawyer of Bombay, no other than the late Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a name still to be conjured and regarded with the highest respect. Some very independent and refreshing observations which fell from the lips of that constitutional and learned lawyer deserve to be reproduced here, and I crave the indulgence of the meeting for a minute to refer to them. Mr. Anstey said: "I can safely say that Mr. Bonnerji's paper which contains so much that is novel and interesting and in which he has treated his subject in so fair and liberal a spirit, and with so much ability would, if adopted, go very far to a complete realisation of the views. I always have advocated in the matter what Mr. Bonnerji has presented is this great truth, that when you seek to introduce this species of representation into India, you are not introducing a new thing but only a new form of that which already exists there, which has existed there for thousands of years and which cannot be rooted up out of the minds and hearts of the people, unless you exterminate that people itself. We are apt to forget in this country, when we talk of preparing people in the east by education and all that sort of thing for Municipal Government or Parliamentary Government that the East is the parent of municipalities. Let us not be frightened by that bugbear incapacity; there is no nation unfit for free institution. If you wait for absolute perfection, the world will come to an end before you have established your free institutions." Mr. Bonnerji's profession, no doubt, kept him confined to it, but it did not signify that he had allowed politics to slide. The Congress, which took its birth in this city twenty-one years ago, revealed what kind of personage he was as its very first President. The rest is history and I will not travel over the same ground which Sir Bhalchandra and others have travelled. Having been closely allied with him since 1885, I can say with perfect confidence that there is not a leader of the Congress who has known the true political bearings of the country so well and thoroughly, and who has understood them so clearly. Whenever he has spoken, he has spoken with such profound knowledge and prescience as to make us exclaim why Mr. Bonnerji would not speak oftener and enlighten his less fortunate brethren. But the traits above all others which characterised him were, his shrewd commonsense, his penetrating judgment, his extreme modesty, his unobtrusiveness, a remarkable presence and coolness of mind which tells it of the great steersman at the bark who can weather the storm and hurricane, and bring it to a haven of rest and safety. Had he entered Parliament he would have made his mark in that deliberative assembly and proved what splendid materials he had in him of a farsighted and most discreet Statesman. And as to his personal qualities you had only to come into intimate contact with him to know what a personification of amiability, courtesy, and gentlemanliness he was. And how under a somewhat passive exterior there throbbed within a warm heart—a heart which burned with a steady flame for the greater good of the country, but in harmony with existing facts and circumstances. His also was the policy of proceeding on the lines of least resistance. Again, he too, was a social reformer but the reform was confined to his own household which to him was a thing of joy and beauty, seeing that he was surrounded by children whom he had brought up and trained after his own ideal. But alas! he, too, has gone to his last resting place, leaving behind him good, silent and patriotic work which shall scatter its fragrance all over the country for many a year to come. Not only Bengal but all India is poorer for his loss which it will be most difficult to fill. In conclusion, I can only say that in the deaths of the three eminent Indians, we have lost a veritable trinity of great souls, lofty sentiments, disinterested patriotism, and deep sympathy. Pure in faith, winningly sweet in courtesy, noble and kind, they have gone to their last resting place greatly loved and honoured by a whole nation. They knew naught but that ancient maxim which prescribes that the noblest motive is public good. Indeed, I do not think, I am using the language of exaggeration when I say that they belonged to that class of men who are greater than those who only seemed great. (Applause.)

The proposition was then passed in solemn silence.

THE HON MR. D. A. KHARE.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare proposed the second resolution, "that a copy of the resolution just passed be communicated to the respective families of the deceased." He said: I rise to move a proposition which it behoves all of us to pass in solemn silence. The blow which has deprived India of her three illustrious sons within a short time of one another has struck with peculiar sharpness the families of all these three worthies. Destiny could scarcely have chosen, as far as the country generally is concerned, a worse time to strike these blows and smite us with its heavy hand. We alone can conceive what it means to be deprived suddenly of these three great leaders, these three pillars of our country in swift succession. If India ever required the services of strong, noble, and broad-minded statesmen, it is now. Dissensions are rife amongst us. There is a war of opinions and views raging around us throughout the land. The atmosphere is full of strange and discordant noises. The embers of racial animosity are being fanned by mischief-makers who are on the alert. In short, we are on the very juncture of a parting of the ways. This is the very time when we required men like Budrudin, Bonnerjee, and Bose to guide us; to pacify the turmoil of warring elements, to silence the clamour of mischief-mongers, to weld the Hindus and the mahomedans, the Christians and the Parsees together, and to unite their activities for a common cause in spite of differences of views and opinions. That was there in these men that

BY THE WAY.

AFTER GROOTE SCHUUR.

THE Dutch style of architecture has been adapted to the new residence, and in some respects the house recalls Cecil Rhodes's famous home, "Groote Schuur," at Rondebosch, near Capetown. The first impression is of a brilliant white mansion, with quaint gables and still quainter doorways and windows, on an eminence and commanding a magnificent view—a striking landmark for miles. By-and-by—trees and flowers grow with amazing rapidity in South Africa—Lord and Lady Selborne will possess the loveliest private garden in the sub-continent. Already the place is a blaze of flowers. A lawn that would not disgrace a "stately home of England" now bears witness of the gardener's skill; but the chief joy of the place at present is the white-columned atrium and colonnade, with its delightful paved floor—an ideal resting-place after the heat and burden of the day.

THE DOG'S BITE.

The popular saying that every dog is entitled to one bite is fairly correct in the present state of the law. There will, however, we learn from the *Law Times*, be an important exception to the general rule when the Dogs Act, 1906, comes into force at the beginning of next year. Section 1 provides that the owner of a dog shall be liable in damages for injury done by it to any cattle; and it will not be necessary to show a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or to show that the injury was attributable to his neglect. Further, the owner of the premises where the dog was living at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog, unless he proves the contrary.

THE WONDERS OF PETERHOF.

The favourite home of the Czar and Czarina to-day is Peterhof Palace, on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, to which their Imperial Majesties suddenly returned at the beginning of this week in consequence of the death of General Trepoff. Amongst the wonders of Peterhof are the fountains, which rival, if they do not surpass, the "grandes eaux" at Versailles. The Emperor Nicholas I., great-great-grandfather of the present Czar, had the Peterhof fountains constructed, his desire being, it was said, to eclipse the splendours of Louis Quatorze. Nicholas II. and the Empress have been, as usual, spending the summer months at Peterhof, and, with an interval for yachting in the Gulf, will probably remain there until the cold weather sets in.

COLONEL LOCKWOOD'S HAT.

Colonel Lockwood, M.P., who is one of the Royal Commissioners on Vivisection, is best known at Westminster as the man who can balance his hat on the back of his head at an angle that would be utterly impossible for any other member. As he walks along the lobbies and corridors, hands in pockets and a genial smile ever illuminating his features, onlookers expect to see his hat drop at his heels every instant, but, so far, nobody has witnessed that catastrophe. He has been the host of the King.

"I HEAR A SMILE."

In his speech at Hawick the other day Lord Rosebery made this remark: "As a well-known statesman said on a famous occasion, 'I hear a smile.'" According to the Edinburgh *Dispatch* the form was somewhat different from that which Lord Rosebery gave to it. Mr. Gladstone was addressing the House, probably on the Irish question, away back in the eighties. An observation of the right hon. gentleman tickled the fancy of Mr. Labouchere. "The hon. member smiles," said the G. O. M. "No" said Mr. Labouchere shortly, "I hear him do it," said Mr. Gladstone promptly, and then the hole House was heard to smile. It was in the same debate that an impassioned Irish member declared: "The Government is taking a leap in the dark compared with which all previous leaps are a mere flea bite," and when the uproar had subsided, Mr. Labouchere interposed to say that he had no doubt that what the hon. member meant to say was a mere flea leap.

SOME OTHER "BULLS."

Lord Rosebery himself, according to our contemporary, is not above an occasional lapse into a bull. They tell of a recent occasion when he declared that spadework was necessary lest the wave be lost in space, but doubtless Lord Rosebery would have put in more neatly than that. Mr. Gladstone once declared that "we must not take our stand on the shifting sands of schemes that are hatched from day to-day." A well-known member of the Upper House, who not long since played a noteworthy part in ecclesiastical controversies, ended an impressive peroration as follows: "All classes, all creeds, all ranks—from the Queen sitting on her throne to the labourer sitting on his cottage," &c.

THE WEATHER AND THE BEES

The honey season in the Central Highlands this year has been only moderately good, though there was an improvement towards the end. The bees, it is stated, wintered fairly well, but a cold and trying spring followed, snow falling even in May. "Steadily going back to the ice age," one bee-keeper reported. June was fine, but almost rainless. The August heatwave proved as trying to the bees as the cold did. With a lowered temperature "loafing" ceased, and a week of hard work on the part of the bees saved the situation, the balance in most cases being on the right side. Generally speaking the quality is reported to be good.

SCOTLAND FOR EVER!

The heather—"the bonnie purple heather," which grows so profusely on the music-hall stage—should wear its most Imperial shade of purple now that King Edward is in Scotland, where it is alleged the heather comes from, though we have heard of other places. The cannie Scots profess to be not a bit excited over the visit of Royalty—they had Kings of their own once—but all the same, when his Majesty goes north the social "heather's on fire," and the loyal and unspeakable, and often speechless, Scot makes it his business to drink his Majesty's health with true Caledonian fervour—if he has not already done so. We are told that on the King's arrival at Speyside a large bonfire was burning at Knockfrink, opposite Tulchan Lodge. A bonfire seems appropriate to the Scot. It lights him up. It gives him warmth (temperamentally—no allusion to the national garb). It may also remind him of the clans and the clachan, of Roderick Dhu, and the claymore. Scotland is the land, not of heather, but of weather, if we can believe the heart-broken, heartbreaking wail of a correspondent, who was inveigled to the Isle of Skye (pronounced Sky, not Skee, according to an irate Gael). The writer says: "We are having very good weather—for Skye. It is not raining between the showers."

AD HOC!

Ad hoc! It haunts me night and day.
Is there no close time set, I pray,
For Ad hoc? Must it take priority
Of English words of tried authority?
Must learned men in learned Latin
Rub "Ad hoc" this and "Ad hoc" that in?

Ad hoc authority be hanged!
Too long by it I've been harangued,
What's wrong with "special"?—"independent"?—
Except, of course, they're not resplendent
With all the pedant frills of Latin's
Linguistic silks and mystic satins.

Ad hoc! It haunts me day and night,
It meets me, greets me, left and right.
This awful Education question
Has shattered my unschooled digestion.
And yet—I place my faith and trust in
My Education Saint, Augustine.

Ad hoc! Ad hoc! I feel inclined
To wish that I were deaf . . . or blind,
Far from the Ad hoc noise and hubbub,
Safe in some quiet, rural pubbub,
Where I could give my orders just in
The English of our own Augustine,
And eat roast beef, and bid the waiter,
If he'd no other wine to cater,
Add hock.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chakla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pansewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	2	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	5	2	100
Total plague deaths to date	132,820		
Same date last year	2	1	37

CHOLERA.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE Earl of Tankerville is showing those who jeered at his work as an evangelist that he has the sincerity of his conviction at heart and that he is determined to put what he preaches into practice. For some time here has been a good deal of local distress in the vicinity of his estate. With a view of relieving this long run of poverty the Earl has re-opened the lead mine at Sailbeach, Shropshire, and he has offered the entire profits to the men who work there, contenting himself with the royalty to defray the cost of the wear and tear of machinery. He has also made many concessions to his tenants, some of whom are now nominally living rent free. Lord Tankerville's career is probably without precedent in the whole history of the peerage. The title is more than five centuries old, having been granted by the heroic Henry V. to Sir John Grey; but of all who have borne the title the present Earl has the strangest ambitions. The first earldom was extinguished in 1449, but was revived in favour of Forde, Baron Grey of Werk, in 1695. It expired again in 1701, and was again revived fourteen years later in favour of Charles Bennet, whose father, in 1682, had been created Baron Ossulston.

The present Earl—who traces his ancestry to Richard Bennet of Clapcot, brother to London's 1602-3 Lord Mayor—has been both soldier and sailor, having put in four years midshipmanising—to coin a word—and seven or eight years with the land forces. During the Duke of Marlborough's Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, he acted as A.D.C., but afterwards drifted to "cow-punching" in the Wild West. It was while in America that he met Miss Van Marler, of Tacoma and New York, a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, who afterwards became his countess. But the turning point in the Earl's career was when he met Mr. Moody, the celebrated evangelist. He immediately succumbed to the great preacher's influence, and took up evangelical work. Gifted with a powerful and melodious voice, he occupied a similar place to that held by Mr. Alexander in the mission which paid us a recent visit. He sang at the Chicago Exhibition, and in 1872, accompanied the veteran evangelist on his last mission in this country, taking the place of Mr. Ira Sankey in singing the hymns. Last autumn he joined the Revivalist and conducted a number of meetings with great success. He is a staunch anti-vivisectionist, having been president of the London society for the suppression of vivisection, and it is interesting to note that his family is connected by marriage with that of the Duc de Grammont, one of the Prime Ministers of France, who introduced the famous Grammont Law for the protection of animals. He has also been a Christian Scientist.

Earl Tankerville is well known as a painter of miniatures. For many years, examples of his work have found a place in the Royal Academy. He is the owner of the famous Chillingham breed of wild cattle, which supplies the rare big game hunts of England. The last was held in 1904, when the king of the herd was shot by Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This was the first big game hunt held at Chillingham since 1872, when His Majesty the King shot the leader of the herd. The heir to the Tankerville estates is young Lord Ossulston, who is now nine years of age, and who gives promise to great brilliancy.

Jules Verne's "Round the World in Eighty Days" has long ceased to be a fabulous impossibility, and by combining the use of the two great mail routes now competing in the race to the Chinese ports, it would be practicable to make the whole tour in less than fifty-five. Stimulated by the speed with which the mails were conveyed over the new Canadian-Pacific route, the P. and O. Company has succeeded in delivering the mail at Hong Kong on September 18, which started from London on August 24, thus completing the voyage in less than twenty-five days. If the effect of the new Canadian route is to make such an improvement in the older service, its value will be obviously at least as great as if it held the unchallenged record for speed.

A letter of Lord Crawford's, just published by the Colonial Office, contains a curious picture of the social relations prevailing among the inhabitants (61 in number) of the rock of Tristan da Cunha:—"I inquired from Reppetto if he was their headman or chief magistrate, or who was, but they all resented the idea that one should be any greater than another. . . . . Eleven of the men came off in two boats to the ship. Each man is suspicious of the other to such a degree that they all had to get over the side to their boats together for fear that one might get an advantage unknown to the others." This is an admirable example of the spirit which always marks an extreme form of democracy.

A true type of the earnest and zealous missionary was the Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, who lost his life during the devastating typhoon. A son of the late Canon Edward Hoare, and a brother of the former M.P. for Hampstead, and of Canon J. G. Hoare, he was ordained more than 30 years ago by Dr. Jackson "for work in the Colonies." He at once went to China to establish at Ningpo a college, for native boys, an institution which was remarkably successful. After Dr. Burdon resigned the post of Bishop of Victoria, eleven years ago, Dr. Temple appointed Mr. Hoare to the vacant see, a choice fully justified alike by his past record, and by the splendid manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his office.

Madame Camille Du Gast, the intrepid French woman, is all, but powerfully built, with a womanly face wreathed in a perpetual smile. She wears pince-nez, for her eyes are the weakest part about her. She also wears, when occasion demands, the bifurcated garb of manhood. This wonderful woman—who has just started on an official visit to Morocco—is, without doubt, the pluckiest woman in the world. Her nerves, if such uncertain things play any part in her physiology must be of steel, for she is afraid of nothing. Into her thirty-six years of life she has crammed more adventure than usually falls to the lot of a hundred men, and yet her late husband's occupation was nothing more romantic than a house furnisher on the hire system. A new sensation, to appeal to Madame, must be dangerous. She has done everything that sport or science has thought of up to the present time.

She has driven a motor, at a speed that would break the heart of a country policeman, in the Paris-Berlin, Paris-Bordeaux, and Paris-Madrid races and she still survives. An amusing sequel resulted from one of her motor-car deals. She sold a discarded car to Madame Bob Walter, the well-known Parisian music hall "star." A few months later she was summoned to appear at a police court to answer a charge of furious driving, and, in spite of her protests, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of ten francs. Convinced of some error, she appealed and, as the result of an *alibi*, was acquitted. Madame Bob had omitted to re-register the car, so the old number was the only evidence of ownership. Madame du Gast has lately made a deep impression on the susceptible hearts of Raisuli and Valiente, two of the most bloodthirsty brigands of Morocco; and they have offered to make all sorts of sacrifices if she will only smile on the suit of either of them. She smiles—but it is "at" the suit.

Madame DuGast was one of the earliest exponents of the motor-boat, and as the owner, skipper, and steerer of the *Camille*, took part in last year's race from Algiers to Toulon. Here she enjoyed the adventure of her life. The *Camille*, with the rest of the craft on the Mediterranean, was caught in a gale. The machinery broke down, and the little boat was tossed by the angry sea like a cork. The destroyer *Darda* seeing the danger, threw the motor-boat a hawser, but, directly it was made taut, it snapped like thread, and the *Camille* drove into the teeth of the gale. Madame du Gast, in oil-skins, and sou'-wester, stood at the disabled steering gear, and by her side Lieut. Menier, of the French Navy, endeavoured to keep the boat's head to the wind. Behind, the cruiser *Kleber*, of 8,000 tons, put out a whale-boat on a mission of rescue. After endless manœuvring, it drew up at the side of the *Camille*, and endeavoured to take off the intrepid lady who, however, refused to be rescued, "Men first," she reiterated. "I am the captain of this craft, and I mean to stand by until the last." Lieut. Menier threatened to cut the boat adrift unless she accepted the proffered help, and went first so she ultimately trusted herself to the arms of a sturdy sailor. As they tried to negotiate the rope ladder at the side of the *Kleber*, a sudden lurch of the ship plunged Madame du Gast and the sailor into the boiling sea. The bos'un of the *Kleber* immediately jumped overboard, but Madame ignored his assistance and swam round until she reached one of the many lifebuoys that had been thrown overboard. Wet through, but smiling, she reached the deck of the cruiser and followed an officer to a cabin from which she soon emerged as imperturbable as though nothing had happened dressed in some faded theatrical costume from the wardrobe of the *Kleber* officers. Her mission to Morocco, which is secret, is supposed to be concerned with agricultural and mining privileges, and Madame is sure of concluding whatever bargains she,

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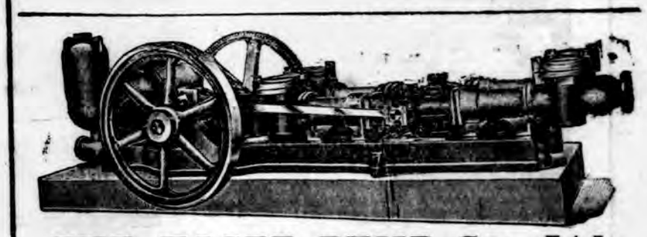

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